THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. | [FORWARD.] | $1 00 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 22. | SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1852. | NUMBER 38.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2.00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1.50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year,	$3.00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion: 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. H. KNOWELTON,
Watchmaker and Repairer, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses and other Fancy Goods. Store one door west of the Reed House. 17

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

A. M. JUDSON,
Attorney at Law.—Office on Park Row, between Browns' new Hotel and the Reed House, up stairs.

G. ANDRE,
Agent of J. Andre Offenbach—Depot of Foreign MUSIC and musical Merchandize, wholesale and retail, No. 19, So. 5th St. ab. Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

DR. C. BRANDES,
Physician and Surgeon—Office corner of State and Seventh Streets. Residence on Eighth Street, between French and Holland, Erie, Pa.

T. W. MOORE,
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, &c., One Door below Loomis & Co's State street, Erie. Fruit,

M. SANFORD & CO.,
Dealers in Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, &c. Sight Exchange on the principal cities constantly for sale. Office in Beaty's Block, Public Square, Erie.

T. HERON STUART,
Physician and Physician—Office, corner of French and Fifth streets, over Moss Koch's store. Residence on Fourth street, one door east of the old Apothecary Hall.

R. T. STERRETT & SONS,
Have constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Liquors, Ship Chandlery, Provisions, Produce, &c., &c., and sell Wholesale or Retail as cheap as the cheapest. No. 11, Cheapside Erie.

WM. S. LANE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Revolutionary, army and Navy Pensions, Bounty Lands and claims for extra pay, and all other business entrusted to me shall receive prompt and faithful attention.
Office in Wright's Block on State street, over J. H. Fullerton's store. Erie, Oct. 19.

OLIVER SPAFFORD,
Bookseller and Stationer, and Manufacturer of Blank Books and Writing Ink, corner of the Diamond and Sixth street.

J. B. NICKLIN,
Special and general Agency and Commission business, Franklin, Pa.

RUFUS REED,
Dealer in English, German and American Hardware and Cutlery. Also, Nails, Anvils, Vices, Iron and Steel No. 3 Reed House; Erie, Pa.

W. J. F. LIDDLE & Co.
Blacksmiths, Carriage and Wagon Builders, State Street, between seventh & Eighth, Erie.

L. STRONG, M. D.
Office, one door west of C. B. Wright's store up stairs.

DOCT. J. L. STEWART,
Office with Doct. A. Byers, Seventh near Sassafras street. Residence, on Sassafras, one door north of Seventh st.

C. SIEGEL,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Fruit, &c., &c. Corner of French and Fifth Streets, opposite the Farmers' Hotel, Erie.

JOHN McCANN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, Crockery Glassware, Iron, Nails, &c., Cheap Side, Erie, Pa.
☞ The highest price paid for Country Produce. ☜

J. GOALDING.
Hair Dresser Tattoo, and Habit Maker—Shop, No. 1 Poor People's Row, up-stairs, over A. & J. S. Walter's Grocery Store) State Street, Erie, Pa.

J. W. WETMORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
In Walker's Office, on Seventh Street, Erie, Pa

HENRY CADWELL,
Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

S. MERVIN SMITH,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, and Agent for the Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company—Office 3 doors westof Wright's store, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster, and White Fish, constantly for sale.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 4 Wright's Block, State street, Erie.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c Office, Williams' Block, corner of State-st., and Public Square

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
Attorneys at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 11, Cheapside, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO & CO.
General Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. Loomis. T. M. Austin

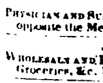
CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicine, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
Fashionable Merchant Taylor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 3, Reed House, Erie.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a natural clearness. All work warranted.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!!!
LATEST arrival of Groceries, direct from New York. I have just received and have now open for inspection the largest stock west and dry Family Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Nails, Iron, Worsden and Willow Ware, Dye Stuffs &c., ever brought to this market, which I will sell at wholesale or retail for below former prices, and I want it perfectly known by all, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. W. F. RINDERNECHT.
Erie Nov. 22, 1851. 28 Corner of fifth & State-st.

PHILLIP SCHEFFELIN & Co's pure Cod Liver Oil, a new supply just received and warranted pure and sweet by
Dec. 29 J. H. BURTON & Co.

LETTER PAPER, ruled and plain, Foolscap, note paper, letter and note envelopes, transparent and fancy wafers, &c., &c.
J. H. BURTON & Co.

Willow Wagons and Cradles.
THOSE in want of the above named articles can find a good assortment at W. F. RINDERNECHT'S

JOHN McFarland & Co's fine Saleratus, for sale by the box at manufacturer's prices.
Nov. 29 W. F. RINDERNECHT, Agent.

Poetry and Miscellany.

WORK TO-DAY.

BY SAMUEL M'KEEY.

Let us now be up and doing,
Let us work while it is to-day;
Soon the shades of night shall gather
O'er our dim, receding way.
Ere the silver cord is broken,
And our feeble life is o'er,
Let us work to-day in earnest,
For to-day shall come no more.

Our few years are swiftly passing,
And our hearts are growing cold;
Voices of the ages tell us,
Life has labors manifold.
Here to each of us is given
Work on earth's wide harvest plain,
Work that we to-day must finish,
For to-day comes not again.

Gird thee for thy task, my brother,
Firmly meet the toil and strife;
It is death to sleep or waver
On the battle-field of life.
Raise thy faint and erring brother,
Guide him in the path of right;
Let thy kindness cheer the weary,
Guard the friendless in thy might.

Life is not the time for slumber,
Hate and danger mar the road,
Men yet dwell in sin and darkness,
In the vineyard of thy God.
Lift thy voice to wandering mortals,
Speak the truth that all may hear;
Nobly combat wrong and error,
Firm in purpose, without fear.

God is o'er thee! Truth is mighty—
Faith and love are wondrous strong;
Songs of triumph wait on labor,
All high deeds to her belong.
Nature works! True life is action;
Brother, wield this god-like power;
Live and act to-day in earnest,
Act and live thy little hour.

THE POINT OF HONOR.

One evening in the autumn of the year 1842, seven persons, including myself, were sitting and chatting in a state of hilarious gayety in front of Senor Arguellas's country-house, a mile or so out of Santiago de Cuba, in the Eastern Intendencia of the Queen of the Antilles, and once its chief capital, when an accident occurred that as effectually put an extinguisher upon the noisy mirth as if a bomb-shell had suddenly exploded at our feet. But first a brief account of those seven persons, and the cause of their being so assembled, will be necessary.

Three were American merchants—Southerners and smart traders, extensively connected with the commerce of the Colombian Archipelago, and designing to sail on the morrow, wind and weather permitting, in the bark Neptune—Starkey, master and part owner—for Morant Bay, Jamaica; one was a lieutenant in the Spanish artillery, and nephew of our host; another was a M. Dupont, a young and rich creole, of mingled French and Spanish parentage, and the reputed suitor for the hand of Donna Antonia, the daughter and sole heiress of Senor Arguellas, and withal a graceful and charming maiden of eighteen—a ripe one in that precocious clime; the sixth guest was Captain Starkey, of the Neptune, a gentlemanly, fine-looking English seaman of about thirty years of age; the seventh and last was myself, at that time a mere youngster, and but just recovered from a severe fit of sickness which a twelvemonth previously had necessitated my removal from Jamaica to the much more temperate and equable climate of Cuba, albeit the two islands are only distant about five degrees from each other. I was one of Captain Starkey's passengers, and so was Senor Arguellas, who had business to wind up in Kingston. He was to be accompanied by Senora Arguellas, Antonia, the young lieutenant, and M. Dupont. The Neptune had brought a cargo of sundries, consisting of hardware, cottons, &c., to Cuba, and was returning about half laden with goods. Amongst these, belonging to the American merchants, were a number of barrels of gunpowder, that had proved unsaleable in Cuba, and which, it is thought, might find a satisfactory market in Jamaica. There was excellent cabin-accommodation on board Captain Starkey's vessel, and as the weather was fine, and the passage promised to be a brief as well as pleasant one—the wind having shifted to the northwest, with the intention, it seemed, of remaining there for some time—we were all, as I have stated, in exceedingly good humor, and discussing the intended trip, Cuban, American and European politics, and the comparative merits of French and Spanish wines, and Havana and Alabama cigars, with infinite glee and gusto.

The evening, too, was deliciously bright and clear. The breeze, pronounced by Captain Starkey to be rising to a five or six knot one at sea, only sufficiently stirred the rich and odorous vegetation of the valleys, stretching far away beneath us, gently to fan the heated faces of the party with its grateful perfume, and slightly ripple the winding rivers, rivulets, rather, which everywhere intersect and irrigate the island, and which were now glittering with the myriad splendors of the intensely-lustrous stars that diadem a Cuban night. Nearly all the guests had drank very freely of wine—too much so, indeed: but the talk, in French, which all could speak tolerably, did not profane the calm glory of the scene, till some time after Senora Arguellas and her daughter had left us. The Senor, I should state, was still detained in town by business which it was necessary he should dispose of previous to embarking for Jamaica.

"Do not go away," said Senora Arguellas, addressing Captain Starkey, as she rose from her seat, "till I see you again. When you are at leisure, ring the *sonnett* on the table, and a servant will inform me. I wish to speak further with you relative to the cabin arrangements."

Captain Starkey bowed. I had never, I thought, seen Antonia smile so sweetly; and the two ladies left us. I do not precisely remember how it came about, or what first led to it; but it was not very long before we were all conscious that the conversation had assumed a disagreeable tone. It struck me that possibly M. Dupont did not like the expression of Antonia's face as she curtsied to Captain Starkey. The after-unpleasantness did not, however, arise, ostensibly, from that cause. The commander of the Neptune had agreed to take several free colored families to Jamaica, where the services of the men, who were reputed to be expert at sugar cultivation had been engaged at much higher wages than could be obtained in Cuba. The American gentlemen had previously expressed disapprobation of this arrangement, and now began to be very liberal indeed with the taunts and sneers relative to Captain Starkey's "principles," as they pleasantly termed that gentleman's very temperate vindication of the right of colored people to their own souls. This, however, would, I think, have passed off harmlessly, had it not been that the captain happened to mention, very imprudently, that he had once served as a midshipman on board the English slave-squadron. This fanned M. Dupont's smouldering ill-humor into a flame, and I gathered from his confused maledictions that he had suffered in property from the exertions of that force. The storm of angry words raged fiercely. The motives of the English for interfering with the slave traffic were denounced with contemptuous bitterness on the one side, and as warmly and angrily defended on the other. Finally—the fact is, they were both flustered with wine and passion, and scarcely knew what they said or did—M. Dupont applied an epithet to the Queen of England, which instantly brought a glass of wine full in his face from the hand of Captain Starkey. They were all in an instant on their feet, and apparently sobered, or nearly so, by the unfortunate issue of the worthy tumult.

Captain Starkey was the first to speak. His flushed angry features paled suddenly to an almost deathly white, and he stammered out: "I beg your pardon, M. Dupont. it was wrong—very wrong in me to do so, though not inexcusable."

"Pardon! *Mille tonnerres!*" shouted Dupont, who was capering about in an ecstacy of rage, and whiping his face with his handkerchief. "Yes, a bullet through your head shall pardon you—nothing less!"

Indeed, according to the then notions of Cuban society, no other alternative save the duello appeared possible. Lieutenant Arguellas returned with a case of pistols. "Let us proceed," he said in a quick whisper, "to the grove yonder; we shall be there free from interruption." He took Dupont's arm, and both turned to move off. As they did so, Mr. Desmond, the elder of the American gentlemen, stepped towards Captain Starkey, who with recovered calmness, and with his arms folded, was standing by the table, and said: "I am not entirely, my good sir, a stranger to these affairs, and if I can be of service I shall"—

"Thank you, Mr. Desmond," replied the English captain: "but I shall not require your assistance. Lieutenant Arguellas, you may as well remain. I am no duellist, and shall not fight M. Dupont."

"What does he say?" exclaimed the lieutenant, gazing with stupid bewilderment round the circle. "Not fight!"

The Anglo-Saxon blood, I saw, flushed as hotly in the veins of the Americans as it did in mine at this exhibition of the white feather by one of our race. "Not fight, Captain Starkey!" said Mr. Desmond, with grave earnestness, after a painful pause; "you, whose name is in the list of the British royal navy, say this! You must be jesting!"

"I am perfectly serious—I am opposed to duelling, upon principle."

"A coward, upon principle!" fairly screamed Dupont, with mocking fury, and at the same time shaking his clenched fist at the Englishman.

The degrading epithet stung like a serpent. A gleam of fierce passion broke out of Captain Starkey's dark eyes, and he made a step towards Dupont, but resolutely checked himself.

"Well, it must be borne! I was wrong to offer you personal violence, although your impertinence certainly deserved rebuke. Still, I repeat, I will not fight with you."

"But you *shall* give my friend satisfaction!" exclaimed Lieutenant Arguellas, who was as much excited as Dupont; "or by heaven I will post you as a dastard, not only throughout this island, but Jamaica!"

Captain Starkey, for an answer to this menace, coolly rang the *sonnette*, and desired the slave who answered it to inform Senora Arguellas that he was about to leave, and wished to see her.

"The brave Englishman is about to place himself under the protection of your aunt's petticoats, Alphonse!" shouted Dupont, with triumphant mockery.

"I almost doubt whether Mr. Starkey is an Englishman," exclaimed Mr. Desmond, who, as well as his two friends, was getting pretty much incensed; "but, at all events, as my father and mother were born and raised in the old country, if you presume to insinuate that"—

Senora Arguellas at this moment approached, and the irate American with some difficulty restrained himself. The lady appeared surprised at the strange aspect of the company she had so lately left. She however, at the request of the captain, instantly led the way into the house, leaving the rest of her visiters, as the French say, *plantes la*.

Ten minutes afterwards, we were informed that Captain Starkey had left the house, after impressing upon Senora Arguellas that the Neptune would sail the next morning precisely at nine o'clock. A renewed torrent of rage, contempt and scorn broke forth at this announcement, and a duel at one time seemed inevitable between Lieutenant Arguellas and Mr. Desmond, the last named gentleman manifesting great anxiety to shoot somebody or other in vindication of his Anglo-Saxon lineage. This, however, was overruled, and the party broke up in angry disorder.

We were all aboard by the appointed time on the following morning. Captain Starkey received us with civil indifference, and I noticed that the elaborate sneers which sat upon the countenance of Dupont and the lieutenant did not appear in the slightest degree to ruffle or affect him; but the averted eye and scornful air of Donna Antonia, as she passed with Senora Arguellas towards the cabin, drawing her mantilla tightly around her as she swept by, as if—so I perhaps wrongfully interpreted the action—it would be soiled by contact with a paltroon, visibly touched him—only, however, for a few brief moments. The expression of pain quickly vanished, and his countenance was as cold and stern as before. There was, albeit, it was soon found, a limit to this, it seemed, contemptous forbearance. Dupont approached him, gave his thought audible expression, exclaiming loud enough for several of the crew to hear, and looking steadily in the captain's face, "*Lache!*" He would have turned away, but was arrested by a grip of steel.

"*Ecoutez*, monsieur," said Captain Starkey: "individually, I hold for nothing whatever you may say; but I am Captain and king in this ship, and I will permit no one to board me before the crew, and thereby lessen my authority over them. Do you presume again to do so, and I will put you in solitary confinement, perhaps in irons, till we arrive at Jamaica." He then threw off his startled auditor, and walked forward.

The passengers, colored as well as white, were all on board; the bows of the ship fell slowly off, and we were in a few moments running before the wind, though but a faint one, for Point Morant.

No one could be many hours on board the Neptune without being fully satisfied that, however deficient in duelling courage her captain might be, he was a thorough seaman, and that his crew—about a dozen of as fine fellows as I have ever seen—were under the most perfect discipline and command. The service of the vessel was carried on as noiselessly and regularly as on board a ship of war; and a sense of confidence, that should a tempest or other sea peril overtake us, every reliance might be placed in the professional skill and energy of Captain Starkey, was soon openly or tacitly acknowledged by all on board. The weather throughout happily continued fine, but the wind was light and variable, so that for several days after we had sighted the blue mountains of Jamaica, we scarcely appeared to diminish the distance between them and us. At last the breeze again blew steadily from the northwest, and we gradually neared Point Morant. We passed it, and opened up the bay at about 2 o'clock in the morning, when the voyage might be said to be over. This was a great relief to the cabin-passengers—far beyond the ordinary pleasure to landfolk of escaping from the tedium of confinement on shipboard. There was a constraint in the behaviour of everybody that was exceedingly unpleasant. The captain presided at table with freezing civility; the conversation, if such it might be called, was usually restricted to monosyllables; and we were all very heartily glad that we had eaten our last dinner in the Neptune. When we doubled Point Morant, all the passengers, except myself, were in bed, and a quarter of an hour afterwards Captain Starkey went below, and was soon busy, I understood, with papers in his cabin

For my part, I was too excited to sleep, and I continued to pace the deck fore and aft with Hawkins, the first mate, whose watch it was, eagerly observant of the lights on the well known shore, that I had left so many months before with but faint hopes of ever seeing it again. As I thus gazed landward, a bright gleam, as of crimson moonlight, shot across the dark sea, and turning quickly round, I saw that it was caused by a tall jet of flame shooting up the main hatchway, which two seamen, for some purpose or other, had at the moment partially opened—In my still weak state, the terror of the sight—for the recollection of the barrels of powder on board flashed instantly across my mind—for several moments completely stunned me; and but that I caught instinctively at the rattlings, I should have fallen prostrate on the deck. A wild outcry of "Fire! fire!"—the most fearful cry that can be heard at sea—mingled with and heightened the dizzy ringing in my brain, and I was barely sufficiently conscious to discern, amidst the runnings to and fro, and the incoherent exclamations of the crew, the sinewy, athletic figure of the captain leap up, as it were, from the companion-ladder to the deck, and with his trumpet-voice commanded immediate silence, instantly followed by the order to batten down the blazing hatchway. This, with his own assistance, was promptly effected, and then he disappeared down the forecastle.

The two or three minutes he was gone—it could scarcely have been more than that—seemed interminable; and so completely did it appear to be recognised that our fate must depend upon his judgment and vigor, that not a word was spoken, nor a finger, I think, moved, till he reappeared, already scorched and blackened with the fire, and dragging up what seemed a dead body in his arms. He threw his burden on the deck, and passing swiftly to where Hawkins stood, said in a low, hurried whisper, but audible to me, "Run down and rouse the passengers, and bring my pistols from the cabin locker. Quick! enternity hangs on the loss of a moment." Then turning to the startled but attentive seamen, he said in a rapid but firm voice—"You well know, men, that I would not on any occasion, or for any motive deceive you. Listen, then, attentively. You drunken brute—he is Lieutenant Arguellas's servant—has fired with his candle the spirits he was stealing, and the whole is a mass of fire which it is useless to waste one precious moment in attempting to extinguish."

A cry of rage and terror burst from the crew, and they sprang impulsively towards the boats, but the captain's authoritative voice at once arrested their steps. "Hear me out, will you? Hurry and confusion will destroy us all, but with courage and steadiness every soul on board may be saved before the flames can reach the powder.—And remember," he added, as he took the pistols from Hawkins and cocked one of them, "that I will send a bullet after any man who disobeys me, and I seldom miss aim. Now, then, to your work—steadily, and with a will!"

It was marvellous to observe the influence his bold, confident and commanding bearing and words had upon the men. The panic and terror that had seized them gave place to energetic resolution, and in an incredibly short space of time the boats were in the water. "Well done, my fine fellows! There is plenty of time, I again repeat. Fear of you"—and he named them—"remain with me. Three others jump into each of the large boats, two into the small one, and bring them round to the landward side of the ship. A rush would swamp the boats, and we shall be able to keep only the gangway clear."

The passengers were by this time rushing upon deck half clad, and in a state of the wildest terror, for they all knew there was a large quantity of gunpowder on board. The instant the boats touched the starboard side of the bark, the men, whits as well as colored, forced their way with frenzied eagerness before the women and children—careless, apparently, whom they sacrificed, so that they might themselves leap to the shelter of the boats from the fiery volcano raging beneath their feet. Captain Sharkey, aided by the four athletic seamen he had selected for the duty, hurled them fiercely back.

"Back, back!" he shouted. "We must have funeral order here—first the women and children, next the old men. Hand Senora Arguellas along; next the young lady, her daughter; quick!".

As Donna Antonia, more dead than alive, was about to be lifted into the boat, a gush of flame burst up through the main hatchway with the roar of an explosion; a tumultuous cry burst from the frenzied passengers, and they jostled each other with frightful violence in their efforts to reach the gangway. Dupont forced his way through the lane of seamen with the energy of a madman, and pressed so suddenly upon Antonia that, but for the utmost exertion of the captain's herculean strength, she must have been precipitated into the water.

"Back, unmanly dastard! back, dog!" roared Captain Sharkey, terribly excited by the lady's danger; and a moment after, seizing Dupont fiercely by the collar, he added: "or, if you will, look there but for a moment"—and he pointed with his pistol-hand to the fins of several sharks plainly visible in the glaring light at but a few yards' distance from the ship. "Men," he added, "let whoever presses forward out of his turn fall into the water."

"Ay, ay, sir!" was the prompt mechanical response.

This terrible menace instantly restored order; the colored women and children were next embarked, and the boat appeared full.

"Pull off," was the order; "you are deep enough for safety."

A cry, faint as the wail of a child, arose in the boat.—It was heard and understood.

"Stay one moment; pass along Senora Arguellas.—Now, then, off with you, and be smart!"

The next boat was quickly loaded; the colored lads and men, all but one, and the three Americans, went in her.

"You are a noble fellow," said Mr. Desmond, passing an instant, and catching at the captain's hand; "and I was but a fool to"—

"Pass on," was the reply; "there is no time to bandy compliments."

The order to shove off had passed the captains' lips, when his glance chanced to light upon me, as I leaned, dumb with terror, just behind him, against the vessel's bulwarks.

"Hold on a moment!" he cried. "Here is a youngster whose weight will not hurt you;" and he fairly lifted me over, and dropped me gently into the boat, whispering as he did so: Remember me, Ned, to thy father and mother, should I not see them again."

There was now only the small boat, capable of safely containing but eight persons; and how, it was whispered amongst us—how, in addition to the two seamen already in her, can she take off Lieutenant Arguellas, M. Dupont, the remaining colored man, the four seamen, and Capt. Starkey? They were, however, all speedily embarked except the Captain.

"Can she bear another?" he asked, and although his voice was firm as ever, his countenance, I noticed, was ashy pale, yet full as ever of unswerving resolution.

"We must, and will, sir, since it's you; but we are dangerously overcrowded now, especially with you ugly customers swimming round us."

"Stay one moment; I cannot quit the ship whilst there's a living soul on board." He stepped hastily forward, and presently reappeared at the gangway with the still senseless body of the lieutenant's servant in his arms, and dropped it over the side into the boat. There was a cry of indignation, but it was of no avail. The boat's rope the next instant was cast into the water. "Now pull for your lives!" The oars, from the instinct of self-preservation, instantly fell into the water, and the boat sprang off. Captain Starkey, now that all except himself were clear of the burning ship, gazed eagerly, with his eyes shaded with his hand in the direction of the shore. Presently he hailed the headmost boat. "We must have been seen from the shore long ago, and pilot-boats ought to be coming out, though I don't see any.—If you meet one, bid him be smart; there may be a chance yet." All this scene, this long agony, which has taken me so many words to depict very imperfectly from my own recollection, and those of others, only lasted, I was afterwards assured by Mr. Desmond, eight minutes, from the embarkation of Senora Arguellas till the last boat left the ill-fated Neptune.

Never shall I forget the frightful sublimity of the spectacle presented by that flaming ship, the sole object, save ourselves, discernable amidst the vast and heaving darkness, if I may use the term, of the night and ocean, coupled as it was with the dreadful thought that the heroic man to whose firmness and presence of mind we all owed our safety, was inevitably doomed to perish. We had not rowed more than a couple of hundred yards, when the flames, leaping up everywhere through the deck, reaching the rigging and the few sails set, presenting a complete outline of the bark and her tracery of masts and yards, drawn in lines of fire! Capt. Starkey, not to throw away the chance he spoke of, had gone out to the end of the bowsprit, having first let the jib and foresail go by the run, and was for a brief space safe from the flames; but what was this but a prolongation of the bitterness of death?

The boats continued to increase the distance between them and the blazing ship, amidst a dead silence, broken only by the measured dip of the oars: and many an eye was turned with intense anxiety shoreward, with the hope of descrying the expected pilot. At length a distinct hail—and I felt my heart stop beating at the sound—was heard ahead, lustily responded to by the seamen's throats, and presently afterwards a swiftly-propelled pilot-boat shot out of the thick darkness ahead, almost immediately followed by another.

"What ship is that?" cried a man standing in the bows of the first boat.

"The Neptune, and that is Captain Starkey on the bowsprit!"

I sprang once to my feet, and with all the force I could exert, shouted: "A hundred pounds for the first boat that reaches the ship!"

"That's young Mr. Mainwaring's face and voice!" exclaimed the foremost pilot. "Hurrah, then, for the prize!" and away both sped with eager vigor, but unaware, certainly, of the peril of the task. In a minute or so another shore-boat came up, but after asking a few questions, and seeing how matters stood, remained, and lightened us of a portion of our living cargo. We were all three too deep in the water, the small boat perilously so.

Great God! the terrible suspense we all felt whilst this was going forward! I can scarcely bear, even now, to think about it. I shut my eyes, and listened with breathless palpitating excitement, to the explosion, that should end all. It came!—at least, I thought it did—and I sprang convulsively to my feet. So sensitive was my brain, partly, no doubt, from recent sickness as well as fright, that I had mistaken the sudden shout of the boat's crew for the dreaded catastrophe. The bowsprit, from the end of which a rope was dangling, was empty: and both pilots, made aware, doubtless, of the danger, were pulling with the eagerness of fear from the ship. The cheering among us was renewed again and again, during which I continued to gaze with arrested breath and fascinated stare at the flaming vessel and fleeing pilot-boats. Suddenly a pyramid of flames shot up from the hold of the ship, followed by a deafening roar. I fell, or was knocked down, I know not which; the boat rocked as if caught in a fierce eddy, next came the hiss and splash of numerous heavy bodies falling from a great height into the water; and then the blinding glare and stunning uproar were succeded by a soundless silence and a thick darkness, in which no man could discern his neighbor. The stillness was broken by a loud, cheerful hail from one of the pilot-boats; we recognized the voice, and the simultaneous and ringing shout which burst from us assured the gallant seamen of our own safety, and how exultingly we all rejoiced in his. Half an hour afterwards we were safely landed, and as the ship and cargo had been specially insured, the only ultimate evil result of this fearful passage in the lives of the passengers and crew of the Neptune, was a heavy loss to the underwriters.

A piece of plate, at the suggestion of Mr. Desmond and his friends, was subscribed for and presented to Captain Starkey at a public dinner given at Kingston in his honor—a circumstance that many there will remember. In his speech on returning thanks for the compliment paid him, he explained his motive for resolutely declining to fight a duel with M. Dupont, half-a-dozen versions of which had got into the newspapers.

"I was very early left an orphan," he said, "and was very tenderly reared by a maternal aunt, Mrs. ——." (He mentioned a name with which hundreds of newspaper readers in England must be still familiar.) "Her husband—as many here may be aware—fell in a duel in the second month of wedlock. My aunt continued to live dejectly on till I had passed my nineteenth year; and so vivid an impression did the patient sorrow of her life make on me—so thoroughly did I learn to loathe and detest the barbarous practice that consigned her to a premature grave, that it scarcely required the solemn promise she obtained from me, as the last sigh trembled on her lips, to make me resolve never, under any circumstances, to fight a duel. As to my behavior during the unfortunate conflagration of the Neptune, which my friend Mr. Desmond has spoken of so flatteringly, I can only say that I did no more than my simple duty in the matter. Both he and I belong to a maritime race, one of whose most peremptory maxams it is that the captain must be the last man to quit or give up his ship. Besides, I must have been the veriest dastard alive to have quailed in the presence of—of—that is, in the presence of—circumstances which—in point of fact—that is——."

Here Captain Starkey blushed and boggled sadly: he was evidently no orator; but whether it was the sly significance of Senor Arguellas's countenance, which just then happened to be turned towards him, or the glance he threw at the gallery, where Senora Arguellas's grave placidity and Donna Antonia's bright eyes and blushing cheeks encountered him, that so completely put him out, I cannot say; but he continued to stammer painfully, although the company cheered and laughed with great vehemence and uncommon good humor, in order to give him time. He could not recover himself; and after floundering about through a few more unintelligible sentences, set down, evidently very hot and uncomfortable, though amidst a little hurricane of hearty cheers and hilarious laughter.

I have but a few more words to say. Captain Starkey has been long settled at Havana; and Donna Antonia has been just as long Mrs. Starkey. Three little Starkeys have to my knowledge already come to town, and the captain is altogether a rich and prosperous man; but though apperently permanently domiciled in a foreign country, he is, I am quite satisfied, as true an Englishman, and as loyal a subject of Queen Victoria, as when he threw the glass of wine in the Cuban creole's face.—I don't know what has become of Dupont; and, to tell the truth, I don't much care. Lieut. Arguellas has attained the rank of major: at least, I suppose he must be the Major Arguellas officially reported to be slightly wounded in the Lopez expedition. And I, also, am pretty well, now, thank you!

From Ik Marvel's "Dream Life."

CHEER AND CHILDREN.

* * * "Dear Madge!"

"Dear Clarence!"

——And you pass your arm now, unchecked, around that yielding, graceful figure; and fold her to your bosom, with the swift and blessed assurance, that your fullest, and noblest dream of love is won!

* * * What a glow there is in the sun! What warmth yet—yet it does not oppress you; what coolness—yet it is not too cool. The birds sing sweetly: you catch yourself watching to see what new songsters they can be;—they are only the old robins and thrushes;—yet what a new melody is in their throats!

The clouds hang gorgeous shapes in the sky—shapes they could hardly ever have fashioned before. The grass was never so green, the butter-cups were never so plenty; there never was such a life in the leaves. It seems as if the joyousness in you, gave a throb to nature, that made every thing green and buoyant.

Faces too are changed: men look pleasantly; children are all charming children; even babies look tender and lovable. The street beggar at your door is suddenly grown into a Belisarius, and is one of the most deserving heroes of modern times. Your mind is in a continued ferment: you glide through your toil—flashing out sparkles of passion—like a ship in the sea. No difficulty daunts you; there is a kind of buoyancy in your soul, that rocks over danger or doubt, as sea waves lave calmly and smoothly over sunken rocks.

You grow unusually amiable and kind; you are earnest in search of friends: you shake hands with your office boy, as if he were your second cousin. You joke with the stout washerwoman; and give her a shilling over change, and insist upon her keeping it; and grow quite merry at the recollection of it. You tap your hackman on the shoulder very familiarly, and tell him he is a capital fellow, and don't allow him to whip his horses, except when driven to the post office. You even ask him to take a glass of beer with you, upon some chilly evening. You drink to the health of his wife. He says he has no wife;—whereupon you think him a very miserable man; and give him a dollar by way of consolation.

You think all the editorials in the morning papers are remarkably well written, whether upon your side or upon the other. You think the stock market has a very cheerful look,—even with Erie—of which you are a large holder—down to seventy-five. You wonder why you never admired Mrs. Hemens before, or Stoddard, or any of the rest.

You give a pleasant curl to your fingers, as you saunter along the street, and say—but not so loud as to be overheard—"She is mine—she is mine!"

You wonder if Frank ever loved Nelly one half as well as you love Madge? You feel quite sure he never did. You can hardly conceive how it is that Madge has not been seized before now, by scores of enamored men, and borne off, like the Sabine women in Romish history.

You chuckle over your future, like a boy who has found a guinea, in groping for sixpences. You read over the marriage service—thinking of the time when you will take *her* hand, and clip the ring on *her* finger; and repeat after the clergyman—"for richer—for poorer; for better—for worse!" A great deal of worse there will be about it, you think!

Through all, your heart cleaves to that sweet image of the beloved Madge, as light cleaves to day. The weeks leap with a bound, and the months only grow long, when you approach that day which is to make her yours.—There are no flowers rare enough to make bouquets for her; diamonds are too dim for her to view; pearls are tame.

——And after marriage, the weeks are ever shorter than before; you wonder why on earth all the single men in the world do not rush tumultuously to the Altar; you look upon them all as a traveled man will look upon some conceited Dutch boor, who has never been beyond the limits of his cabbage garden. Married men, on the contary, you regard as fellow voyagers; and look upon their wives—ugly as they may be—as better than none.

You blush a little at first telling your butcher what "your wife" would like; you bargain with the grocer for sugars and teas, and wonder if he *knows* that you are a married man? You practice your new way of talk upon your office boy; you tell him that your wife expects you home to dinner; and are astonished that he does not stare to hear you say it!

You wonder if the people in the omnibus know that Madge and you are just married; and if the driver knows that the shilling you hand to him, is "for self and wife?"

You enter your name upon the hotel books as "Clarence —— and lady;" and come back to look at it, wondering if anybody else had noticed it—and thinking that it looks remarkably well. You cannot help thinking that every third man you meet in the hall, wishes he possessed your wife;—nor do you think it very sinful in him to wish it.

Your home, when it is entered, is just what it should be:—quiet, small—with everything she wishes, and nothing more than she wishes. The sun strikes it in the happiest possible way;—the piano is the sweetest toned in the world;—the library is stocked to a charm;—and Madge, that blessed wife, is there—adorning and giving life to it all. To think even of

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Providence of God has prospered our great Commonwealth. The will of the people has called an humble citizen to the performance of the duties of her Chief Executive office. In accordance with the requisition thus made, upon me, and in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, I appear before you to-day for the purpose of subscribing to the oath of office and assuming the duties. I embrace this opportunity to express the profound gratitude I feel toward the people for this distinguished mark of their confidence.

In contemplating the high and delicate nature of the duties appertaining to this station—their complex and difficult character, the magnitude of the interests involved in their faithful performance, I am most solemnly impressed with the responsibility they necessarily impose. The junior of all my predecessors in this high station, I enter upon the discharge of its duties with the utmost distrust of my own qualifications for the task. I have, however, resolved to devote my best energies, my hopes and prayers to a faithful discharge of the obligation I have just taken, and look to the people for that generous indulgence which has ever characterized their action towards public servants who have honestly endeavored to perform their whole duty. The efforts of man, are at best, but feeble; at the aid that his wisdom can bring to the accomplishment of any great purpose must fail, unless accompanied and controlled by the guardian care of Him who gives direction to all human affairs. On His power and good pleasure all results must depend. On Him we should rely in a spirit of humility and Christian confidence.

Our republican institutions are based upon the axiom, that the people are the only rightful source of power. Under these institutions, thus founded, the will of the people, reflected through the ballot box, gives direction to public affairs. Through this medium the humblest citizen, not less than the most distinguished, can stamp the impress of his will upon the public policy of the country. This feature of our Republican system is its great distinguishing characteristic, and guided by the general intelligence and patriotism of the people, the cause of our success as a nation. The right of suffrage should, therefore, be held most sacred and inviolate, and its independent exercise enjoyed by every citizen. To prepare the minds of the people for this high trust, by general education, by the inculcation of moral precepts and religious truth, should be accounted the noblest purpose of the Government. All that we are, and all that we can hope to be, as a nation, is dependent upon this source of power. The right of the citizen over property—his personal liberty and security—the freedom of speech and liberty of the press—the free toleration of religious sentiment are alike subservient to this great source of human law. How important is it then that this great head should remain pure and independent—"When the fountain is pure, the stream emanating therefrom will be pure also." Then, by promoting the moral and intellectual culture of the people—the source and virility of our government—our laws will be made wisely, our institutions be preserved pure, and our country remain free, prosperous and happy.

The experience of the world seems to demonstrate that general intelligence and republicanism must move together. The successful government of the people is the government of intellect, directed by virtue. A thorough education of the youth of our country will, therefore, tend far more to the security of our institutions and the maintenance of our national honor, than all other means be-side. Common school education, high literary attainment, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, a comprehension of individual rights, and the principles of the Christian religion, constitute the very bulwark of our republican government. The schemes and machinations of the demagogue will fall harmless before a people thus thoroughly educated.

The dangerous tendencies of monopoly, and the corrupting influence of money, are met and counteracted by the power and virtue of this knowledge.—Liberal expenditures by our government for the purpose of education, may well be regarded as rigid economy, and the payments of the people for the support of this cause, as pure devotion to republicanism. It should be the first care of the parent and the government, and its fruits accounted the richest legacies we can leave to posterity.

In the discharge of the various duties of the office, I have just assumed, it will be my anxious desire to do "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever persuasion, religious or political," and especially to advance the interest of this great Commonwealth—to increase the resources of her treasury—husband her means—diminish her debt and elevate the standard of her credit—to favor such measures as may be calculated to develope her vast resources, and stimulate alike her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial interests, and co-operate most cheerfully with the legislative branch of the government in the adoption of such policy as may tend to lessen the present onerous burthens of the people.

Our vast debt should be reduced as rapidly as practicable. Its injurious effects upon the growth of our population, and the migration of capital to the State, is much more potent than the casual observer would suppose. This may not be most readily accomplished by a too parsimonious use of the means already secured to the treasury. It may be wise to apply a portion of these to complete public improvements now far advanced in construction, but yet unproductive. The abandonment of such improvements would involve the loss of a large amount of capital already expended, and sacrifice entirely the chances of future returns to the treasury from these sources. Indeed the speedy completion of the North Branch canal, is, in my opinion, consistent with the truest principles of economy.

Pennsylvania is, perhaps, unrivalled by any of the sister States in natural elements of greatness and wealth. She is no less the garden spot of our common country than she is the "Keystone" of the Federal Arch. Abounding in inexhaustible and varied mineral resources, an abundance of well located water power, admirably adapted to manufacturing and mechanical operations, together with a vast extent of the best agricultural soil, she can doubtless employ, subsist and prosper a greater number of human beings than any other State in the Union. Her mountains, her rugged hills and lovely valleys, are rich with natural advantages to man. Her people are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and if not restrained by unwise legislation, will soon occupy and improve these advantages to the fullest extent, and thereby render our beloved State prosperous and wealthy in an eminent degree.

A thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture by our people will have a most beneficial effect, if not quite essential to the prosperity of our State. I am, therefore, much gratified with the effort now being made to accomplish this great end. Our own experience, and the history of other countries, fully demonstrate the importance of such scientific education. The study of this science, combined with the practical labor of tilling the soil, is no less calculated to elevate and dignify the farmer, than to reward him for his toil. This great first, most dignified and independent pursuit of man, so peculiarly adapted to our State, and the inclinations of our people, should command the fostering care of government.

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich abundance and variety of minerals, adapted to the practical uses and necessities of man. Her mineral interests constitute a great and growing source of wealth, contributing largely to enhance the receipts of our treasury. The appreciation thus given to the value of property—the population thereby sustained—the improvements made for their development and advancement, as well as the direct trade they furnish to the public works belonging to the State, greatly promote this end.

The rich and extensive deposits of coal and iron ore within the borders of our State make her particularly blessed. Her anthracite coal-beds, furnishing a choice and cheap fuel for domestic purposes, for generating steam for the stationary and locomotive engine, as well as for the propulsion of our steamships, give to her a trade almost exclusively her own. For the supply of this article, she is without any considerable rival. Although this trade is comparatively in its infancy, it has already grown to one of great magnitude.

The value of the product of the mine is made up mainly by the healthy, invigorating labor of the hardy miner, whilst those engaged in this trade constitute an industrious and valuable constituency, with whose interests the prosperity and greatness of our State is identified.

It will afford me the utmost pleasure to favor all proper measures calculated to advance our great agricultural, mineral and other interests.

Intimately connected with the great interests of the country is the subject of a currency. The proper disposition of this question is not only highly important, but one of the most difficult and dangerous duties of the government. The ever changing character of our system are of the most seductive creation of too much paper; consisting mainly in the specie basis provided for its redemption, the utmost care should be taken to guard against its tendency, and to secure the people in the use of this medium. This security may be measurably afforded by imposing on the corporators individual liability to the fullest extent.

The injurious effects of an excessive issue of paper money, have been so frequently demonstrated in this country by sad experience, that it is quite unnecessary to discuss the question on this occasion. The laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and merchant, are all deeply interested in having a sound currency. No pretext can justify the creation of a superabundant amount of paper money, and it is with painful alarm that I have witnessed a growing disposition over the entire country to increase the use of this medium, on a small specie basis, regardless of the inevitable effects of the large accessions of coin which California is furnishing to this country and to the world. Every people must have a circulating medium, as a matter of convenience. Ours should have whatever amount the transaction of wholesome business affairs may demand; but unfortunately we are too unwilling to stop at the proper period in the creation of this medium. That as coin becomes abundant it should supplant and render unnecessary the use of paper, is to my mind the plainest teaching of common sense; such practical effect is demanded by the true interests of the people. A superabundant amount of money of any kind, cannot fail to enhance nominal values above a proper standard, and thereby engender a spirit of dangerous speculation, and in the end prostrate the great commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. The manufacturer is more vitally interested in this than any other question of governmental policy. Without a sound currency, the incidental aid resulting to this great interest from the revenue laws of the general government, can never have force or stability.

I would not be understood by anything I have said, as holding the opinion that mere legislation, however wise, will give prosperity to a country, while bad legislation may restrain its energies, no matter what the labor, industry, virtue and patriotism of the people may be. Wise legislation can only afford opportunity for the legitimate rewards of natural resources developed by unembarrassed labor.—There is, perhaps, no more dangerous political heresy taught in our land, than that the prosperity of the country is to be created by its legislation. A just policy can only guard and protect the legitimate means of production from special priveleges, the devices of the cunning and wicked. The people should rely on their own individual efforts, rather than the mere measures of government for success. Legislation should give to all citizens an equal opportunity of enjoying the natural advantages which surround them. Corporate power and special privileges too often produce the reverse result, and should therefore only be granted to facilitate the accomplishment of great public purposes, not within the reach of individual means. Capital and labor, co-operating in a proper relative position, have made and will continue to make our country prosperous and happy. The rights of the latter should never be sacrificed to the interests of the former. Special legislation too frequently has this tendency.—Capital can always command employment and profit—labor, less able to command either, should receive the watchful care of government.

I am most happy, my fellow citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a period when our common county is at peace with all the world and prosperous in an eminent degree. The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menance the stability of the Nation Government, has been most foutunately, and I trust, permanantly adjusted through the medium of what are generally known as the Compromise Measures.—The general acquiesence of the several States in this adjustment gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanency to the Union—permanency to that Union, the formation of which gave our Nation early influence and dignity of position with the other powers of the earth. Her rights have, consequently, been respected by all, and her wishes heard with profound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military powers, and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institutions has constrained the oppressed of every land to seek an asylum within her limits, and enjoy, under the ample folds of her National flag, political and religious freedom.

The continuance of these unequaled blessings is dependent entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms of the constitution under which it was formed. The Union and the constitution are one and indivisible. The former could not exist without the latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perfect and sustain the former. He, therefore, who is not for the constitution, is against the Union; and he who would strike at either, would commit political sacrilege against the great fabric, sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The Federal constitution must be maintained and executed in all its parts. It is the paramount law of each State, and it is the imperative duty of their respective governments, to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions. To congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty of making provisions to carry into execution the intent of this instrument; but it is the right and duty of the States, moving within the limits of their reserved rights, to co-operate with the general government in this legitimate work.—They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarrass the administration of the constitution. Such interference cannot fail to engender hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statbe book of this State, it should be speedily repealed. Of this character, I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State Prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting trial.—In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such an action is fully demonstrated by the fatal consequences resulting from such an attempt, recently occurring within our own borders.

The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Union cannot be doubted. She is now as she ever has been, for the constitution and its compromises.—She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict, and will discountenance, to the whole extent of her influence, all attempts at future agitation of the questions settled by them. She has planted herself on the constitution, and by its wise provisions, will seek to do justice to all sections of the country, and endeavor to strengthen the bonds of the Union, by cherishing relation of amity and fraternal affection between all its members.

I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the importance of the Union. You are, I am confident, abundantly impressed with its magnitude. Without union our liberties never could have been achieved, without it they cannot be maintained. With the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism—the cause of political and religious liberty—the peace and prosperity of our people. To the end, then, that its great blessings may be preserved, and its advantages vouchsafed to posterity, it becomes the duty of all to yield a patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally adopted, and cheerish feelings of affectionate intercourse between the several members of our glorious Union. Admonished so to do by the immortal Washington, let the injunction be regarded by each and all of us with a Christian fidelity.—Let our habits of acting, thinking and speaking of the Union be as though it were indeed the "Palladium of our political safety and prosperity—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning at the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Then shall we have performed our whole duty—duty to ourselves—to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1852.

County Convention.

The Democratic electors of the county of Erie are requested to meet at their several places of holding elections, on Saturday the 31st day of January, inst., at four o'clock, P M. in the several townships, and at half-past six o'clock, P. M. in the several Boroughs and the Wards of the city of Erie, to appoint two Delegates from each Election District to represent said District in a County Convention to assemble in the city of Erie on Monday the 2d day of February next to appoint two Delegates to represent this county in the Harrisburg Convention on the 4th day of March next to nominate an Electoral Ticket, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to appoint three conferees to meet like conferees appointed by Crawford county to select a Senatorial delegate to represent this District in the said Harrisburg Convention

SMITH JACKSON,
C. M. TIBBALS,
WM A. GALBRAITH,
R. S. BRAWLEY,
F. W. MILLER,
I. R. TAYLOR,

Democratic County Committee.

Erie, January 3, 1852.

Gov. Bigler's Inaugural Address.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Bigler will be found in our columns to-day! It is a brief, straight forward plain document, every way worthy of its author and the exalted place he occupies.

ADMITTED.—On motion of E. Babbitt, Esq., H. R. Terry, of Girard, was admitted on Tuesday to practice law in the several courts of this county.

☞ Cowan, of the Warren *Mail*, and Brown, of the Conneautville *Courier*, both visited our sanctum last week. They are both good looking, and can of course "come in" *again*.

☞ KEEP OFF THE TRACK.—We see plainly that there will have to be two or three accidents at the Depot, before the boys—to say nothing about the "boys of a larger growth,"—will learn to keep off the track. The foolhardiness and carelessness we have seen displayed, by those that certainly ought to know better, is astonishing, and we only wonder that some of them are not a leg or two shorter ere this. Our advice to the boys is, to keep off the track; and to the men, look out for the locomotive

☞ LOOKING UP.—Since the advent of the Locomotive, Erie is looking up, in the opinion of the Buffalo papers. We notice the *Courier* of the 27th, has the articles in regard to business doing here on the the rail road. Heretofore freights for this port, as they have been moved, shipped on vessels clearing from ports above, have been credited to the accounts of Cleveland or some other up the Lake city. Now, however, our Buffalo friends just begin to discover we are somebody. By-and-by, we'll teach them we are "sombody else" when we get the Sunbury road under way.

☞ THE O'RILEY WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, on the nett earnings of ten past year.

☞ Godey's Lady Book, for February, is now before the people, and is as usual a handsome gotten up affair. Its literary department is well-stored, from grave to wit sprinkles the pages of this number in super-abundance. The illustrations are very good and striking. "A Domestic Scene," is a good design, as is also, "The Intercepted Letter," this plate gives a true picture of simplicity, together with the "Mocking Bird Waltz," makes this number a perfect gem. For sale at the Book Store of Durlin & Sloan, State street.

☞ The Legislature has re-elected JOHN M. BICKELL, Esq., State Treasurer. *This was expected, as he has* made a very capable and honest, if not a very brilliant officer.

☞ Among those who distinguished themselves at the Kossuth fandango in Harrisburg, a New York paper, has the name of "Rev. John H. Walker, Speaker of the Senate." As our Senator appears to have taken holy orders since he left home, we hope he will return a reformed man.

☞ In the House Mr. Hart introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of three to act in concert with a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate, to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government to some other location than Harrisburg. A good move.

☞ A bill was reported by the Judiciary committee in the House of Representatives to prevent the heads of departments, and all members of both branches of Congress, from prosecuting claims against the government. If passed—and it certainly ought to be—this bill will put an effectual check upon all Galphin operations.

☞ HON ANDREW J. OGLE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Copenhagen. This office seems to be set apart for Pennsylvania. Within a few years it has been successively held by Wm. M. Irwin, R. P. Flenniken, and Walter Forward, all of this State.

☞ A NEW BANK IN CHICAGO.—A bank under the Banking Law of that State, has been organized under the name of "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago." One hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock has been subscribed, which it is intended to increase as circumstances require. At a meeting of the stockholders, Dr. L. D. Boone was elected President, and Stephen Bronson, Cashier.

☞ A LITTLE MONSTER.—The State Bank of Indiana maintains a circulation of $4,681,993, the largest of any one institution in the country, though the Bank of Kentucky and Northern Bank of Kentucky, taken together, are as large. The field of circulation out of their respective States, is the same with all three, viz: Illinois, Missouri, and part of a southern Ohio, and the river trade. They are respectively supported by a fair amount of specie. The Indiana Bank has $1,287,215.

NICELY CAUGHT.—Some abolitionists in Boston, last week, contributed funds sufficient to defray the expense of a large hall for one evening, at South Boston, in order to hear a colored man, who had been a slave, give an account of his life. Instead of opposing slavery, however, he surprised and confused the contributors by defending it, and said he had no objection to going back to "Old Virginia." He was frequently interrupted, but persevered to the end of his statement.

☞ THE HEIGHT OF MEANNESS.—The editor of the Baldwinsville *Gazette*, N. Y., has been prosecuted for libel for publishing the name of a delinquent patron in a Black List. Damages $1,000. The editor does not appear to be greatly frightened, for he walks into his customer at a savage rate—doing, we should judge, about $10,000 damage to his character. This is what we call the height of meanness—cheating the printer out of his just dues and prosecuting him for libel for telling of it! The Baldwinsville subscriber can take the "hat."

☞ THREE CENT PIECES.—The question is often asked what becomes of the *three cent* pieces which we were told a year ago were to be coined in advance? The reason is thus given in Hunt's Merchants Magazine: The *die* for the coin has been prepared, and the coinage would be proceeded with at once at the mint at Philadelphia, but *for a defect* in the law, which makes no provision for procuring the materials, silver and copper, to go on with the work. Consequently the coinage is delayed until the proper steps are taken by Congress to remedy the deficiency.

MAKING PREPARATIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas says there is a great fermentation there, and that everything in France hangs on the life of Louis Napoleon.

"The President has made every provision for the event of his assissination; he has appointed a council composed of Marchal Vaillant and Gen. Regnau, Baraguay d'Villiers, Carrolat and Saint Arnaud. The measures they must adopt to maintain order, and make a new appeal to the country, have been described at great length in a paper—a sort of political will—which Louis Napoleon has drawn up, and which is to be opened after his death. Every measure of precaution has been adopted to secure the immediate communication to them of the President's will which each of them has sworn to execute."

"He will not get another County in the State."

The opponents of Gen. Houston tell us, in their arguments against the policy of instructing our delegates to the 4th of March Convention for him, that he will not get another County in the State. This is mere guess work on their part, at the best, but even if it should be so, it is no argument against the policy of instructing our delegates in that direction. We take it to be the duty, as we are certain it is the policy, of the Democracy everywhere to boldly proclaim their opinions upon this question without any reference to what *others* may do or say. Because *others* may believe that Gen. Cass, or Mr. Buchanan, or Judge Douglas would be the most available and safe candidate, is no reason why we should give up our opinions, and coincide with them. By no means.—We have a duty to perform, and we ought to perform it, regardless of denunciations from any quarter." It is only by this means that the true state of the feeling of the people can be ascertained. If we should abandon our opinions—if the friends of Gen. Cass and Judge Douglass, should abandon their opinions,—and yield the State to Mr. Buchanan without a struggle, it will be taken for granted by the Baltimore Convention that Mr. Buchanan is the universal choice of the Democracy of Penn-sylvania. And this, every body knows, is not the true state of the case. He is not the choice of the entire Democracy of the State, and we doubt much, if the question could be fairly taken, if he is of a bare majority. That he is the choice of the politicians, we do not doubt now, nor never did. But the politicians without the people to back them are powerless, and it is useless to tell us that a candidate thus situated is a safe man, *if we wish to succeed!* Pennsylvania is not a reliable Democratic State *now, hence to carry it we must all act in concert.* Can this be done if Mr. Buchanan is the nominee at Baltimore? As well might we expect to carry New York should Daniel S. Dickinson, or John Van Buren be nominated. And this is what those who believe more good will result from the success of principles than the success of men, are striving to impress upon the Democracy of the country, and have acted upon by their representatives at Baltimore. Hence, it is no matter to the Democracy of Erie County whether another County in the State instructs for Houston or not—their duty is plain before them! It is to express freely and fearlessly, without any reference to the sayings and doings of other conventions, their honest convictions, and leave the rest to right and justice.

But let us look at this argument that "he will not get another County in the State," in another point of view, and see if we cannot, like curses, drive it home to its authors to roost. If it is a good argument in reference to a County, it is good in regard to a State. Now what evidence is there that Mr. Buchanan will obtain another State in the National Convention besides Pennsylvania? None whatever! Then why instruct our delegates to Baltimore for him? So far as our knowledge extends Mr. Buchanan has not a single delegate in New York, Ohio, New England, or the great West. It is claimed, we know, that the South is for him to a man, but where is the evidence? No delegates have been instructed for him in Kentucky—she goes for her own gallant Butler—nor Tennessee, nor Virginia, nor even Alabama, where his friends confidently hoped Senator King's popularity would have secured him a foot-hold. It is true several papers in those States have signified a preference for him, but the careful observer of political movements cannot fail to discover that in almost every instance, such journals are ranked on the side of "secession"—in a word, are in the interest of that portion of the two great parties which have advocated the dissolution of the Union. Now, will the advocacy of the "favorite son" in such a quarter, reccommend him to the Union men of Georgia and Mississippi. Will Louisiana, ever loyal to the Union, be apt to cast her suffrage for the favorite candidate of Quitman and Soule? Will Virginia, she that has never faltered in her attachment to the party of Jefferson, be disposed to look with favor upon the claims of a candidate whose friends boast of his strength among nullifiers and secessionists? It is more than doubtful. Then why instruct the delegates from the Keystone for a candidate that has no prospects of obtaining any more delegates than those from his own State? This is a fair retort upon the nonsensical plea that Gen. Houston will not get any delegates in the 4th of March Convention but those from Erie.

Publication of the Laws.

We have always been an advocate of the publication of the Laws of the State in the newspapers of each county, as a means of diffusing information among the people upon a subject in which each citizen is personally and pecuniarily interested, and have repeatedly urged the attention of the subject upon the Legislature. As yet no good has resulted, simply from the fact that heretofore our "assembled wisdom" has been possessed with that doubtful idea of economy very properly designated by the adage of "penny wise and pound foolish." We see, however, that others are agitating the subject, and we have a slight hope that it will ultimately succeed. The Butler *Herald* takes the right view of the question, and puts the necessity of its adoption in a strong light. It says:—"An effort was made last session in our Legislature to pass an act authorising the printing of the public laws, in at least one paper published in the several counties of the Commonwealth. It failed because of the fear of entailing upon the people an additional expense, and a consequent increase of the State debt. As we are opposed to creating any additional burthen on the tax-payers of the State, we nevertheless, think such parsimony, is not an evidence of sound and wholesome reform. It is little people get for their money, and they should be allowed to reap the benefit which may be derived from the publication of the general laws. We know it will be argued, as it always has been, that more injury is created by such policy than *good, but we are unable to see the force of* the reason. Scarcely a winter passes without some alteration being made in those laws which effect townships and township officers, and if they were published, all excuse of error in the performance of official duty, would be removed. The law relating to Estrays for example. There are scarcely ten men in a township who know what the law is and what is required in taking up Estrays. A poor man in the country, ignorant of what he has to do, unable to fee a lawyer, is yet liable to be prosecuted for not performing a duty he is ignorant of.—Should this evil not be remedied? Let the millions of dollars, expended for purposes of less importance to the people, be devoted to objects, which would in reality create a benefit, and the people will feel much better satisfied. We hope the subject will be again agitated this winter, and that every press in the State will take up the matter and insist upon its passage. It is needed—the people require it, and it ought to be done."

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We are pleased to learn from one of the Directors of this road, recently returned from Philadelphia, that the prospects for its speedy commencement are of the most flattering character. This statement is, also, confirmed by the newspapers of that city. It is the intention of the Directors, if possible, to have a corps of Engineers upon the road, for the purpose of locating the work, by the first of April. Should they succeed in this, we may expect to see the entire work let early in the summer. Among the straws showing in what light this road is looked upon by the practical railroad men of the country is the fact that one of the principal Engineers of the Central Pennsylvenian road, a man of wealth and influence, wrote a letter to the President of the Sunbury road, enclosing a subscription towards the work of $10,000, and giving his reasons at length as a business man and as an Engineer, for so doing. This letter will be published in due time, and it is confidently anticipated that its effect will be such that there will be no further trouble in raising the requisite emount of money to complete the road.

☞ A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.—It will be seen by the Telegraphic reports in another column, that the Jury in the celebrated Forrest divorce case, had rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. F. This is a righteous decision. There is no mistake that the whole thing was a conspiracy on the part of Forrest to get rid of his wife, but did not succeed. A full report of the trial in pamphlet form, can be had at the cheap Book Store, No. 5 State street.

☞ We are requested to state that an adjourned session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Sons of Temperance Hall in Meadville, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday the 7th of February. Members of the Grand Division and others elected as representatives to that body are desired to be in attendance with their credentials.

A LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer

NEW YORK, Jan 16, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—The fire in Morris street, the other night, in which, three children were burned to death and several persons more or less injured, has afforded a *great deal of material, with us, for sad reflection.* It shows that even in a city so well provided as our own, with the ordinary means of escape and protection in the event of a conflagration, how unsafe is human life, and how easily it may be made a prey to the destroying element. It is a singular thing that no fire-escapes were present, and as they are sufficiently abundant here, their absence on this occasion affords, we think, a wide margin for serious inquiry. For what are they provided, if not for immediate use in such contingencies? To whose neglect shall we attribute this deficiency? Is not the culpable one morally chargeable with the whole human sacrifice that his attention might have prevented."

But this is not all, other incidents of a similar nature have also demanded our sympathy. An accident precisely resembling the recent one of the public School, has just taken place at the Emigration-house belonging to the public authorities, and has been attended with equally deplorable results. Five hundred poor and friendless creatures were crowded into the building at the time.—Somebody, from either mischief or wantonness, raised the cry of fire. A panic seized upon every inmate of the house. Before the mind's eye of each glared an agonizing death amidst the flames of their residence. They found one door locked and the careful guardian of their lives amusing himself somewhere with the key in his pocket! Their screams attracted the general attention. But aid could not be afforded them. In their desperation they burst upon the the doors; they rushed in a body upon the frail stair-way; a horrid crash ensued; the bannisters gave way beneath the pressure of the struggling multitude, and in an instant the the floor was literally groaning beneath the mass of crushed and mutilated humanity. The Grand Jury have indicted all who were in any degree accessory. We have no expectation, however, that the culpable will be exposed to punishment—These pretended prosecutions are the customary applications to the wounded feeling of the public. They are designed to allay the popular excitement; when that has sufficiently subsided, the subject will be permitted to sink quietly into oblivion, from which it can only be disinterred by a new paroxysm of public sympathy.

The weather here is exceedingly cold. The snow of last Sunday has left us about eight inches of the best sleighing material, and our streets are alive with the music of merry bells. Broadway is almost impassable for pedestrians. The omnibus-sleighs, holding from 20 to 30 persons each, are whirling by in crowds, covered inside and out with joyous, laughing and screaming human beings. How the multitude shout out with wild excitement, as they dash past each each other! How the loose snow is tossed up into the air, glittering in the bright sun-light like so much diamond dust! How the panting horses snort exultingly in their speed, and shake their ornamented heads, as if to bring out still more of the tintinnabulary music with which they are surrounded!—Private vehicles of every imaginable shape, and hue, from the common sled, with its load of barrels, up to the aristocratic elaboration of dandyism with its load of broadcloth, silks, musk and gilded misery, fill up the interstices with additional animation, until labor seems to be a thing utterly forgotten, and all mankind appears intent only upon enjoying the occasion with enthusiasm and *abandon*.

Both our rivers froze up last night, and this morning people are walking in crowds from Brooklyn to our city. It is a novel sight. There are now thousands on the icy bridge. The police have been down to caution them to return before the turn of tide, as it is apprehended that at the ebb tide the ice will break away and carry off with it hundreds, placing them in a most perilous condition.

Yours, truly. SCRIBO.

A LETTER FROM PITTSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer

PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1852.

FRIEND SLOAN:—The "city upon the Lake Shore," the "Forest city," as the Clevelanders love to call her, has her delegation here to welcome the Man and the Patriot, but I have not seen a single man who hails from the "Bay city," the "city with the lovely harbor!" How is it? Are you all too much diverted with those new playthings, "Erie" and "North East," to spare a thought, or a childish wish even, for anything else? Or has this new Era in your city's life, set you all to dreaming of yellow-sanded Ophirs, gold-paved streets, celestral Telegraphs, silver bound railways; Telegraps and Railways all centering in the "harbor city"? I pray you don't let the yellow fingered God too much into your thoughts. He *is* a great "friend of order" to be sure, likes an establishment, and "things as they are," but his nonons of "order" pay small compliment to the zeal and virtue of Republics. The fair Goddess with the mob cap, who presided over our destinies in "Seventy-six," is a much fairer, and better personage, though lacking the prestage of "*respectability*" in the eyes of Kings and Czars. Like one of the fabulous creations of antiquity whose touch translated the baser metals into gold, it is said Mammon changes the souls of his worthipers into the likeness of his yellow fingers. For some weeks back our city has been in considerable of a muss. First, the annual Mayor's election came off. You know the result, and how sorry the whigs are that "they beat themselves," and how very sorry the Democrats are, that they did'nt all come out, and let the whigs beat themselves worse! After election began preparations for receiving Kossuth. Everybody—Interventionists and non-interventionists was in a flutter. The Press took the lead, in starting a Banquet, tickets $3, most of which have been sold, some at a premium of $9. The clergy followed suit, and have finished their arrangements, Kossuth promising to meet them on Tuesday the 27th. Tickets, $1. Our city has been crowded to repletion during the last week. Every day the cars came in loaded with wonder-seeking Buckeyes and Pennemites, all to "see Kossuth." Some leaving "nobody at home to care for the house," had to put back after a day or two of disappointments. Others less *bothered* with "wife and weans" stuck it out for a whole week. It is said there are near three hundred professional thieves in town. Good honest people ourselves, we are not well pleased with such visitors. Officer Hague has secured three of them, who had robbed a returned Californian of three thousand dollars, about half the money was recovered. He took them as they were seated in the cars for the East, apparently well satisfied with their visit.—One of them rejoices in the name of "Potatoe Jack." The Mayor has issued Placards, warning all people to "beware of thieves." Friday the news came that Kossuth had got through the snow drifts, and would *certainly* be in town early in the day. Everybody was on the move. A staid old Bank President who had laughed at the "follies and silliness of the crowd," actually forgot himself so far as to ride out of town ten miles the evening before his arrival, to catch an early sight of him! After staying at a miserable tavern all night, and then being *disappointed*, he came back *so sick* that he has not been *out since!* At two o'clock a dispatch came that Kossuth was unwell and wished to avoid a reception, but the companies, Protestant Associations, Trainers and Firemen were out, and a march they must have—at six o'clock I took a jaunt up Liberty to the Canal Bridge.—The firemen came out with torches, and made a very fine appearance marching and countermarching on Penn Avenue, waiting the Great Hun's arrival. 7 o'clock—a degree or two from Zero, above or below—too cold for even *patriotism* to stand it longer, and so the different bands came straggling down into the city; every man as inclination led him. At eight o'clock, heard a shout, followed by confused cheers, bounded to the door just in time to see the Magyar and his escort whistle past in sleighs, with a crowd following on the run, determined to come out *second best* at any rate. I don't pretend to the *staidness* of some people, and cry out "flunkey" at every exhibition of popular feeling, so *joined in*, and don't think I was *beaten* by more than nine hundred and ninety-nine! The street in front of St. Charles was soon in a state of blockade. A motley crowd. Here a small squad of the "Greys" mixed up with the press, there the remnants of the "good Intent" Boys, one or two torches still burning—out at the edge of the crowd some of the Protestant clubs with their white sashes. The crowd amused themselves as well as they could with cheers, and cries of "Kossuth, Music, Black," &c. A stout Dutchman raised a laugh every few minutes by calling out alternately "Kossoot," "Moozic"! At length Kossuth came out and said, 'Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, I thank you for the reception. I am sick, and it is cold. I shall be with you some days, and we shall get better acquainted. You will find out whether I am worthy of your sympathy, I whether you are *practical men*. Let me bid you farewell for twenty-four hours," and, with a wave of his feathered Hat he stepped back from the balcony, and was gone. Let me imit ate him. Gute Nacht. R. D.

Proceedings of Court.

Reported for the Observer

January 26, 1852.

Court of Common Pleas for this County opened. President Hon. John Galbraith, President, and Hon. Jos M Sterrett, Associate Judge.

This is Judge Galbraith's first term in this County, but he manifested his usual alacrity and business tact, showing himself as well acquainted with the duties of a Judge as the routine of business of a lawyer.

The trial list was called over and a jury empaneled in the case of Almond Fuller vs. Wareham Taggart. This was an action of slander. It was alleged that the defendant had accused the Plaintiff of having committed perjury. The case was one of importance to the parties, on account of costs, at least. The evidence occupied two days, and the case went to the Jury on Wednesday morning, after an able charge from his honor. The jury stayed out all day, and on the evening returned a verdict of $1 for plaintiff, and that each party pay their own costs. Rather a sorry termination for both. Thompson and Grant and Lane for plff. Marshall and Babbitt for deft.

Jan. 28.—A jury was empaneled in the case of Gilead Dodge vs James Foster, action of libel. The plaintiff was a Baptist minister that came to Pennsylvania in 1848 or 1849. In 1849 the defendant received an anonymous letter, relative to the plaintiff, purporting to have come from Ohio, of a most scurrilous character, loathsome and filthy in its details, with a request to defendant to inform his neighbors of the matter therein contained. The defendant being an illiterate man and unable to read writing, showed it to some persons, perhaps inadvertently, to ascertain its contents and get their advice as to what to do with it. The great love of gossip inherent in the breasts of humanity overcame their better judgment and the contents of the letter were soon known, and came to the ears of the plaintiff, who got the letter in his possession, and brought this suit for damages, alleging that thereby he had lost his "living." The jury stood out until 10 or 11 o'clock at night and agreed to disagree, and separated, and came in with that verdict Thursday morning. The Court very properly reprimanded the jury for having separated, and dismissed them,—leaving the case to be tried over, at the cost and expense of somebody—Cutler and Smith for plff Babbitt for deft.

The next case was that of Charles Mellin vs William H Moddaugh and Asa Worden. This was an action of trespass, brought under the 8th Sec. of the act of 9th April, 1849, exempting from levy and sale to a "person actually engaged in the science of agriculture, a horse, &c." The evidence showed that Mellin cultivated about 3½ acres as a garden, and that the horse sold on an execution of Moddaugh vs Mellin, was a colt of two years old, of the smallest breed of ponies, about nine or ten hands high; so small at any rate that after the sale a man picked up in his arms and carried off the horse. It was really amusing to know that Charley Mellin was a farmer, and carried on his business with a horse weighing from 80 to 100 pounds,—a horse as extensive in proportion as the farming. There appeared to be a fitness in all things, the farm and the horse. We would certainly have been much amused to have seen the team and Charley at work. The Court charged the jury that if they found the horse a colt not fit for the purposes of agriculture, that their verdict must be for defendant, that the kind of a team, whether oxen or a horse mentioned in the act of 1849 was such an one as could be of use to a farmer in cultivating his land. Verdict for defendants. Reid and Johnson for plff., Thompson and Grant for defts.

MARRIED.

In Union, on the 1st inst., by M. Niles, Esq., Mr ISAAC EMERSON, of Union, and Miss NANCY BLACK of Greenfield.

In Union, on the 15th inst, by the same, Mr. SIMEON CHURCHILL, of Troy, Crawford county, and Miss SARAH C., daughter of E. Lawrence, of Union.

On the 27th inst, by Rev. Mr Sharman, Mr A. W JAY FASSET, and Miss MARGARET YEARN, all of this city.

On the 23d inst, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr ISAAC NEWMAN, of Albany, and Miss ELIZA N. BUCKLE, of North East.

DIED.

In this City on the 27th inst., MARY BERSEN daughter of Capt. D. H. and Harriet M. McBride of this city aged on year and 10 months.

At the residence of his son, Hon. John Brawley, in North East township, on the 22d inst., FRANCIS BRAWLEY, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

In Fairview tp., on the 23d inst., Mr. JACOB HAIR, aged about 60 years.

In Edinboro', on the 20th inst, only son of Mr. and Mrs Phelps, between the age of one and two years, on the

News by Telegraph and Mail.

By SPEED'S LINE—Office in Williams' Block.

NEW YORK, Jan 26.

The Court and Jury were in attendance at 10½ o'clock this morning. The Foreman, in answer to the Clerk, said that the Jury had agreed. The seal-verdict was then opened and read, as follows:

"The Jury find that Mr. Forrest is guilty of adultery—that he was a resident of New York and not of Pennsylvania—that Mrs. Forrest is entirely innocent—that she is entitled to a divorce from Mr. Forrest, and that she shall be allowed $3000 a year, alimony."

The Counsel on both sides, and Mr and Mrs Forrest, were present.

There was much excitement among the spectators, but the verdict is considered a righteous one.

Officer Stevens arrested Daniel W. Townsend, late President of the Bowery Bank, charging him with obtaining $2000 from S. W. B. & A. Miles, $530 from C. S. Mathews—$500 from Chester Driggs, and various other sums from other citizens, whom it is alleged, he, in the year 1843, induced to become stockholders in a Manufacturing establishment, called the Croton Steam Faucett Manufacturing Co., 63 & 65 Centre street, which was conducted by A., W. Metcalf, who failed in 1847, and in the following year commenced business by the aid of Mr Townsend, who, it appears, put in a capital of $9,000, drawn from the Bank of which he was then President, in the name of Metcalf & Co. It has since been ascertained by the stockholders, that the concern was mortgaged for $65,000, when Townsend persuaded them to embark in the enterprise.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.

The Washington correspondent of the Sun says private accounts from Hungary give the most frightful reports of the increasing poverty and crime. One third of the population are starving, and the rest unwilling to work, with the benefit of their labor accruing to a tyrannical foreign Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Clay's health is better and he now looks forward confidently, to resuming his place in the Senate in a short time.

The Southerners now talk of dropping General Scott as a Compromise candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that he will not be able to call out the strength of the Northern portion of the party.

It is understood that Mr. Fillmore has no objection whatever, that the Whig Convention should present some other name than his own. He says he allows his name to be used for the purpose of preventing any distraction of the party.

The vote in the Virginia Legislature on the occasion of Senator Hunter's re-election, stood for Hunter 126—for all others 67.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 26

The legislature to-day elected G. P. Benjamin whig, U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Downs.

Four free negroes at Galveston, have been convicted of an attempt to liberate a slave.

The report of the Dahlonega Branch Mint show the receipts of gold dust the past year, to have been $379,096 of which $244,000 were from California.

The schooner Midas, at Savannah, reports having boarded by a Brazilian cruiser, which fired a shot across her stern, and overhauled her papers.

NEW YORK, Jan 27.

Motions were made in the Superior Court this morning, by Mr. Van Buren, Counsel for Mr. Forrest, to stay proceedings to enable him to prepare a bill of exceptions.

Mr. O'Connor, in behalf of Mrs. Forrest, moved that he judgment be given on the verdict of the Jury, dissolving the marriage contract, and that the Court pass upon the alimony and fix the same at $3000 per year.

The Court adjourned the hearing of both motions until Saturday.

It is said that the proprietors of the Collins Line of steamers, intend to send the Baltic, Capt. Comstock, on a trip up the Potomac, as soon as Navigation opens.

LOCKPORT, Jan. 27.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About half past four this afternoon, a man by the name of H. B. Cummings, formerly of Springfield, Mass., while working on the Railroad bridge crossing the canal a little below the Locks, was killed by a falling truck used for laying plank on the Bridge He was working on the lower curd. The truck falling from the upper, knocked him off.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Mr Buckingham Smith, Secretary of the American Legation at Mexico, and Mr. Slocum, the Agent of the Treasury Department, were at last dates, at San Louis Potosi, examining the Gardiner claim.

The two editors, Mr. Johnston of the Richmond Whig, Mr. Daniel of the Examiner, who left the city yesterday, have gone to Bladensburgh, to fight a duel. For a long time past, they have indulged in editorial quarrels of great personal severity.

Three Clerks in the Sixth Auditor's Office, have been removed.

The President has nominated Leonard W. Jerome of New York, to be Consul at Trieste, and John T. Bush, to be Marshal of the Northern District of New York.

The U. S Supreme Court has decided the case of the State of Pennsylvania vs. the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co., in favor of the former party. The decree of the Court is that the Bridge shall be removed or so elevated so that schooners or other vessels can pass.

SENATE.—The Senate was occupied with the motion to print extra copies of Capt. Latimer's case—lost.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged in a rambling discussion relative to Census printing.

BURIED ALIVE.—Pliny mentions the case of a young man of high rank, who having expired some time, as it was thought, was placed upon the funeral pile The heat of the flames revived him, but he perished before his friends could rescue him The great anatomist, Vesalius, had the unspeakable misfortune to commence the dissection of a living body, apparently dead. Less unhappy was the fate of the Abbe Provost, who fell in an apoplectic fit, but recovered his consciousness—to late—under the scalpel. Preparations were made to embalm the body of Cardinal Sumaglia. The operator had scarcely penetrated into the chest when the heart was seen to beat. Returning partially to his senses, he had sufficient strength to push away the knife, but the lung was mortally wounded. In one of our journals is recorded the strangely interesting case of the Rev. Mr. Tennent, of New Jersey, who lay three days in his shroud, and was saved from interment almost by a miracle. We find a collection by Brother of no less than fifty-two cases of persons buried alive; four dissected prematurely fifty-three who recovered after being confined and seventy-two falsely considered dead.

☞ THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—The New York *Sun* says: A very simple reason may be given for the opposition of the *officers* of the navy to the abolition of flogging—their despotism is not so perfect without the lash. There are also a few Captains of merchant vessels who would favor the continuance of the lash, as one of poor Jack's "luxuries," for the same reason, yet the merchant service has not suffered by the abolition of flogging. Insurances have not increased, passages become more lengthened, or insubordination at sea more frequent, since the discipline of the lash was abolished. The Naval officers who cannot maintain subordination in their vessels by some other means than the use of the lash, are not properly qualified for their profession and position. Authority that can only be maintained by a barbarous punishment such as a humane man would not, for any consideration, inflict upon a brute animal, should not exist Let the whole Naval system be revolutionized, rather than have the law of the lash re-enacted.

A RABBI IN THE LEGISLATURE.—We nocice that before the commencement of business in the Senate of New York, on Monday last, the prayer which is usually offered, was made by Rabbi Wise, the minister of the Jewish Synagogue in Albany. Rabbi Wise is a German by birth, and is one of the most talented of the Hebrew Clergy; in this country.—His writings have great force, and are marked with distinguished ability.—*N. Y. Express.*

News by the America.—Terrible Disaster—Burning of a Steamer.

The America's news confirms the statement of the burning of the new steamer Amazon, of the West India Line. The Amazon, under command of Capt Simmons, sailed from Southampton, with mails and passengers, on the 2d inst. When two days out, and about 110 miles south of West Scylla Island, she was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst out at an early hour in the morning of the 4th, and in ten minutes after, so rapidly did the flames spread, the ship was completely gutted. She subsequently burned to the water's edge, when her boilers exploded, and the hull immediately sunk.

By this terrible disaster, 41 passengers and 59 of the officers and crew are known to have perished Captain Simmons and his four chief officers, the Surgeon, and Elliot Warburton, the celebrated author of "The Crescent and the Cross," were among the sufferers. Many of the passengers, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burned or suffocated in their births. As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation which prevailed on all sides, a desperate rush was made for them, and before they could be got well into the water, they were swamped along side of the steamer, and every soul in them lost.—Two other boats were successfully launched, and thus 9 passengers and 32 seamen succeeded in escaping from the burning wreck.

They were shortly picked up, one party by an English and the other by a Dutch vessel, and safely landed at Plymouth and Brest. She was a new and magnificent steamer and very richly furnished. The loss is immense. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

The day previous to the departure of the steamer America, intelligence had reached Liverpool of the total loss of the New York Brig *Columbia*, Capt. Curran, on the 7th inst. off the Irish coast, near Waterford. Two cabin and two steerage passengers, together with eight of the crew, perished, and Capt. Curran, his officers, and the remainder of the passengers and crew succeeded in reaching the shore.

ENGLAND.—The London "Times," speaking of the report relative to a change in the Ministry, says "we merely state the fact as we believe it to be—that the attempts to effect a partial change in the Ministry by the substitution of two or three new members for others of the present Ministry, who would retire, have not led to any result. It seems therefore, the determination of Lord John Russell, to meet Parliament without any material alteration in the Ministry."

The "Morning Herald" supposes that the Marquis of Normandy, Minister to France, has left Paris, to be present at the Privy Council to be held at Windsor on the 10th instant.

The "Daily News" copies a statement from a Hamburgh paper, to the effect that the Turkish Government has addressed a note to the English Government, protesting against the return of Kossuth to England, as liberation had been granted on condition that he should take up his residence in the United States, and the restoration of friendly relations between Turkey and Austria, renders it necessary that these conditions should be fulfilled.

FRANCE.—Political affairs are without striking importance. The feeling against the Ministry is becoming stronger every day and it is thought a dissolution must inevitably take place before the meeting of parliament.—The Times however, states that matters are notin a very perplexing condition and it is possible that the Ministry may succeed in weathering out the storm. On the other hand it is said that the Peelists are uniting their strength with the friends of Lord Palmerston and by their combined efforts the Premier will be compelled to give way.

The accounts from Cape of Good Hope are of a very unsatisfactory nature.

An engagement had taken place between the natives and the English troops, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of several officers and several hundred men.

Extensive operations were making on the part of the troops to retrieve their disaster, but they had not resulted *in any satisfactory manner. On the contrary*, in some slight skirmishes, the natives were again victorious.

FRANCE.—France continues quiet. The promulgation of the new constitution has been deferred for ten days.—The President continues to meet with decided approbation from all classes.

A report has arisen that a misunderstanding had occurred between the English Embassador, Lord Normandy, and Louis Napoleon, which had resulted in the former declaring his intention to take a formal leave of the French Government. This report caused a decline at the Bourse, but affairs soon rallied and at the close, the market was firm.

GERMANY.—Affairs are without much alteration. The project of Louis Napoleon to annex a portion of Germany is looked upon with great distrust and it is thought that should he attempt to put it into execution that a war would follow.

☞ EARS.—*The Sunday Globe* is severe but just when it says the people of the cities make stupendous asses of themselves, in vain efforts to praise foreigners, to run after every importation, and to apo the appearance and manners of distinguished men from abroad. We unhitched the horses from Fanny Esaller's carriage, and made asses of ourselves, and drawers of burthens. We feasted and toasted Marryatt, and he goes back to England and writes us down asses. We celebrated the revolution in France, and it turns out that revolutions do sometimes go backwards, and it is no great shakes of a *democracy* after all. We expended all our means in hearing Jenny Lind, the nightingale, sing her "Bird Song," and now we are engaged in giving public receptions, banquets, and raising money to a talented foreigner, who knowing our disposition for show, and how readily we are humbugged, comes among us to stir up feuds, preach a new kind of democracy to a people who have practiced it since the revolution achieved by our forefathers, have himself feasted and toasted, traveled from one end of the country to the other, that his vanity may be gratified at our expense. Verily, we are asses of a long growth, and we will not hide the length of our ears.

Democratic Delegate Meetings for Erie County.

To be held on SATURDAY the 31st, inst. the last Saturday in this month, at the usual place of elections at 4 o'clock P. M., and half-past 6 o'clock in the several Boroughs of the same day.

☞ See notice of Democratic County Committee.

LIKE TO HAVE FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Albany State *Register* states that a man was recently picked up in that city so nearly frozen as to make his recovery almost an impossibility, and adds: "Less than a score of years ago, this debased man was a thrifty citizen, fortunate in his domestic relations and all his business pursuits, and basking in the sunshine of prosperity, with a bright prospect for the future shining in his path. Now he is a beggar and a sot, self-exiled from his once happy home, degraded almost to the level of the brute, ruined beyond redemption, lost beyond reclaim!"

THE FIGHTING PARSON.—Brother Brownlow, the pugnacious whig clergyman of Tennessee, who for a number of years conducted a whig p per in that State, makes the following reply to a "thrust" of one of his "exchanges" that "the parson is so prone to discontent, and so determined to have things his own way, that he would fight with the angels in Heaven. "I expect to go to Heaven when I die, but whether I create any 'discord' there or not, depends upon affirmative answers to the following questions. Will there be any Senatorial elections? Will the nomination of candidates take place in caucus? And if so, will any faction try to cast any more votes than it is entitled to? In either case I will 'raise a row.' But those with whom I am at war in this world, need have no fears of being involved, as they are not likely to get there."

☞ It costs the people of the United States fifteen millions of dollars a year for newspapers and other periodicals, and these newspapers and periodicals, are as essential to their safety and happiness as the roofs over their heads, and more so than the army and navy which cost twice as much.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by note or book account will save costs by calling and settling the same by the 1st of March next, as I must and will have my pay;—remember this—the *last* call. Jan. 21.—37 *SMITH JACKSON.*

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving New Goods by Railroad, and will be every week during the winter The public are invited to call and examine them. Jan 21, 1852.—37 S. JACKSON.

RUBBER SHOES—A full assortment just received by Jan 21. J. H. FULLERTON.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CITY LOTS.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!!

An entire Block of Lots in the City of Erie to be sold on Terms the most favorable

THE Trustees of the Erie Academy will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 15th of March next, at the Court House in said city, that desirable and valuable Block, situated between Fourth and Fifth, Chesnut and Myrtle streets, in 32 subdivisions, each having a front of 41 feet and 3 inches, with a depth of 130 feet, with an Alley in the rear, a draft of which may be seen at the office of the Secretary

TERMS.—One-fourth of the amount at the execution of the deed, the balance in twenty years, interest to be paid annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. Purchase will be required to pay the sum of four dollars upon each subdivision purchased in addition to the several sums bid by them, to cover the expense of deeds, bonds, mortgages and survey

GEORGE A. LYON, President.
MURRAY WHITTON, Secretary. Jan. 21, 1852.—37

NOTICE.

THE accounts due the late house of R. T. Sterrett, must be settled before the 1st day of April next, or costs will be made.
Erie, Jan. 21,—37 *R. T. STERRETT.*

ATTENTION ALL.

PERSONS having unsettled accounts with us, are hereby notified that we wish to balance our Books with as little delay and making as few costs as possible. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment of debts.
Erie, Jan. 21 —37 *R. T. STERRETT & SONS.*

Teas from 3 to 4 Shillings per lb.

I AM now selling an excellent article of Tea for 3 & 4 shillings per lb., worth 4s. None need do without this beverage.
Jan. 21, 1852 —37 T. W. MOORE, State St.

TOBACCO.—Lilienthal's and Anderson's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Walk up, all ye who "use the weed."
Jan. 21 —37. *T. W. MOORE, No 7, Poor People's Row.*

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors in *this city*, from the best Cognacs down to 25 cent Whiskey.
Jan 21 1852 —37. *T. W. MOORE*, State St.

FRESH LEMONS

FOR sale by the box or dozen, going fast at MOOR'S cheap
Jan 21, 1852 —37. Grocery Store, State St.

SEGARS —Smokers can find at my establishment, the choicest and cheapest Segars in the city, both Imported and American.
Jan. 21. 1853 —37. *T. W MOORE.*

GLASS WARE.

A COMPLETE assortment of Glass Ware has just been opened at MOORE'S cheap Grocery Store. Jan. 21 1852—37.

PRESERVES & PICKLES of every description, for sale at Jan 21, 1852. MOORE'S.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, SALMON AND WHITEFISH —All these articles can be found at No 7, Poor People's Row, as good and as cheap as the *best*. Jan. 21, 1852—31. MOORE.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.—An endless variety of Children's Toys can be found at T. W. Moore's, State St. Jan. 21, 1852 —37

SODA BISCUIT enough to feed a multitude for a year, for sale by the box or lb. at MOORE'S Grocery. Jan 21 —37

WANTED.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, and desiring a continuance of the same, would ask in the most polite manner that those who owe him, would "walk up to the captain's office and settle." He trusts this invitation will be sufficient without further *warning*. Jan 21, 1852 —37 T. W. MOORE.

ERIE SCALE WORKS.

BENNETT & BROOKS

RESPECTFULLY inform all persons wanting *SCALES*, that they continue to manufacture Hay, Platform and Counter Scales of various sizes and drafts, of the most approved Fairbank's Patterns; all of which are warranted Cast Steel bearings, and equal to any now in use.

They also keep on hand Suction Pumps, suited to Wells or Cisterns, Lead Pipe, Door and Trunk Keys. Bell Hanging and most kinds of Whitesmith Jobbing done at their shop, No 191, French street. G. A. BENNETT,
Erie, Jan. 21, 1852.—37. J. BROOKS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have been using Bennett & Brooks' Platform and Counter Scales for a number of years, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them a superior article to any now in use.

Henry Caldwell, Hardware Merchant,
Sennett & Russ, Iron Founders,
H. S. Fay, Erie City Mills,
Perkins & Selden, Keystone Paper Mills,
Vincent, Himrod & Co., Iron Founders,
Lowry & Scott, Coal Merchants,
Towner & Kelley, Canal Mills.

CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

HAVING again taken possession of "Millcreek Mills," I am now ready to do all the custom grinding for my old customers and as many more as may choose to come. All grinding done when promised and warranted.

I will keep constantly a good supply of every article in my line of business. Especially a quantity of flour which they do say is Extra, but not so marked on the barrel. No extra charge made for delivering flour in any part of the city. JOHN ELLIOT.
Erie, January, 17, 1852.—36. Millcreek Mills.

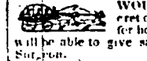
Superior Barley Malt.

EQUAL to any manufactured East, made by Mr. J. Butterfield, an Englishman of twenty years experience in the malting business, on hand and for sale at the Malt and Warehouse of the Subscriber.
Erie, Jan. 17, 1852.—36. A. KING.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber intending to reside for some time in Erie, has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery; office at his residence on 6th St., two doors west of the Episcopal Church.
Erie, Jan 10, '52-1y35. W. POYNTELL JOHNSTON, M D.

W. C. BRALEY.



WOULD say to horse owners that he has the secret of nearly the entire race of patent remedies for horses, and with a number of years practice will be able to give satisfaction generally either as a farrier or Surgeon.

☞ Please call at my office at the Canal Stable near the outlet lock of the Erie Extension Canal, and judge for yourselves.
Jan 7, 1851 —1y34

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day purchased of Messrs. Compton & Haverstick their entire stock of Goods, and will continue the Mercantile Business at the old stand opposite the Diamond. In a few days we shall have a good assortment of GOODS, which will be offered to the public at fair rates. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
Erie, Jan. 10 1852—36. JOHN B. COOK.

POPPY and NUTOIL and Masiick Varnish, by
Erie, Nov. 1. CARTER & BROTHER.

A FEW dozen Jars of Nice Pickles—also Sardines for sale by Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

110 BBLS. Superfine Flour for sale by Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

ALSO—Just received, 15 pieces, 450 yards of shilling Muslin De Laines, good styles. C. M. TIBBALS.
November 8.

Money Down!

WE will pay an extra price in cash for Twenty thousand feet or less of seasoned Flooring, Inch and a quarter, if delivered at our Planing Mill on eleventh street by the first of February
Erie, Jan 10th '52—35 CARTER & BROTHER.

BUY Websters Quarto Dictionary unabridged and it will be sure to give satisfaction It may be had at
Erie, Jan 10th '52—35 GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

NEW Counterfeit Detectors and coin charts at
Erie, Jan 10, '52—35. *GUNNISON'S New Book Store.*

HUNGARY and Kossuth or an American exposition of the late Hungarian Revolution by Rev B. F Tefft, D. D. for sale at Erie, Jan 10, '52—35 *GUNNISON'S New Book Store*

FULTON and Eastmans Blanks, for the study of Bookkeeping for sale at Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S

BUFF, Bull self sealing, Paquet, Documents, White Inid, Envelopes, at Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35 GUNNISON'S.

HUNTERS abridged and unabridged, Boyers, and Bentine' method Books for the Piano Forte for sale at
Erie, Jan 10, '52—35 GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

DIARYS in great variety at
Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. *GUNNISON'S New Book Store.*

GILT Pocket Bibles in great variety some as low as 4 shillings at Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S

MOBY Dick or the Whale by Herman Melville for sale at
Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S.

COOPERS Novels in cheap form at
Erie, Jan 10, GUNNISON'S New Book Store Park Row.

MCGUFFEY'S SPELLERS by the dozen at
Erie, Jan. 3. GUNNISON'S.

CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

I AM now receiving my Fall stock of heavy and shelf Hardware consisting in part of iron, steel, and nails of all sizes, Anvils, vices, Smith's Bellows, springs, Axle arms, brass hub and sand bands, malleable castings of all descriptions, crowbars, dirt picks, mattocks, grub hoes, coil, log, trace, halter, and tack chains, zinc, pig lead, hooks and hinges, hooks and eyes, strap hinges, gate hinges and latches, brass kettles, porcelain kettles and sauce pans, mail, crossecut, circular, rip, hand, panel, back, and tenon saws, wood saws and frames; Barton and Simmons' broad axes and adzes, Simmons', Collins', Wood's and Young's chopping axes, Simmons' hand axes and hatchets; Burton's adzes, eye hammers, augurs, auger bits, Ibbotson's files and rasps; bench, match, rabbit and cornice planes, plows, double and single plane bitts; saw plane, augur and chisel handles, bevels, try squares, spoke shaves, hollow augurs, gauges, Barton's framing and firmer chisels, sand paper, bed screws and castors, mahogany and black walnut knobs, round, square, and chain bolts, wrought and cast butts, brads, finishing nails, screws, door latches, pocket and table cutlery, scissors and shears, mincing knives, smutters, brass, britania, iron and Japan candlesticks &c., &c.
Erie, Oct 1st. RUFUS REED.

Administratrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Patrick Shaw, late of Green township, Erie county, deceased. All persons, therefore, indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payments and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement
Green, Jan. 10, '52—6w35. CATHARINE SHAW.
Administratrix.

BONNET, Cap, Satin and Taffette Ribbons, a large assortment at S. JACKSON'S.

CANAL MILLS.

PLASTER, PLASTER.—300 tons of fine ground and white Plaster, in bbls or bags, for sale at a lower rate than ever before offered in this market.

One thousand good Flour Barrels wanted for which cash will be paid. TOWNER & KELLEY.
Jan. 9, 1852.—3m33 State street.

"BOOKS."

WE have received, opened, and are selling a choice selection of New Books, Call and examine while they are going before you are too late. J. B. GUNNISON & CO.
Erie, Jan. 3.—34 No. 9, Park Row.

Cheese! Cheese!!

A. K. MILLER'S celebrated Hamburg Cheese—also James Boyle's Dairy Cheese, for sale by the quantity or pound by
Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WANTED.—Five hundred Bushels of White Beans, 200 large beans, 50 Carrot seed, 100 Marrow fat peas, and 200 Timothy Seed, are wanted for which the highest price will be paid by
Erie, Dec. 29, 1851. D. S. CLARK.

PARKER'S READERS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, for sale by the dozen or single copy at GUNNISON'S.

SANDER'S SPELLERS AND READERS may be had at
Erie, Jan. 3, 1851. GUNNISON'S

THE GREAT SECRET AT LAST DISCOVERED FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION!!

NEW SYSTEM AND NEW REMEDIES! TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

NUTTALL'S SYRIACUM.

THE Cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, Spitting Blood, Short Breathing, Bronchitis, Incipient, Confirmed, and Tubercular Consumption. In Three Bottles. Each one peculiarly adapted to each one of the three stages of

CONSUMPTION.

FIRST STAGE
INCIPIENT
CONSUMPTION.
In Blue Wrappers.

SYMPTOMS.

Cough, pain in the breast, side, head, back, joints, and limbs, inflamation, soreness, and tickling in the throat, fever, difficult and quick breathing, *expectoration difficult, slight, and frothy.*

SECOND STAGE
CONFIRMED
CONSUMPTION.
In Pink Wrappers.

SYMPTOMS.

Costiveness, spasmodic cough, violent fever, night, morning, and mid-day sweats, hectic flush in the face, and cheek, burning heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, *expectoration easy, copious, and streaked with blood.*

THIRD STAGE
TUBERCULAR
CONSUMPTION.
In Yellow Wrappers.

SYMPTOMS.

Diarrhœa, diminished fever, cough and morning sweats, great and increasing debility, frequent fainting fits, slight delirium, and swelling of the extremities.

TO THE AFFLICTED. ☞ The appearance in *Three Bottles of Nuttall's Syriacum* is a new *Era*, in Medicine, from its novelty and direct opposition to the *old*

ABSURD AND INCONSISTENT ONE BOTTLE SYTEM;

While its success, prepared in this manner, (Each Bottle containing a different preparation,) in *curing the different stages* which characterize *Consumption*, has established the *Welcome truth* of the Curability of Every Stage of Pulmonary Consumption.

☞ PHYSICIANS APPROVE OF IT, because it is based upon correct Physiological and Pathological principles. *The Public approve of it*, because it is *common sense*, and because they know from *real experience*, that *one* preparation will *not* cure the *three stages of Consumption. The suffering, disappointed*, and discouraged *Invalid approves of it*, because its principles hold out a reasonable *Hope*, and when he *uses Nuttall's Syriacum*, his hopes are realized.

IF HE IS IN THE FIRST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION

and uses the *First Bottle*, his expectoration, difficult and painful becomes free and easy *His Cough soon gets well*, the soreness, tickling in his throat, inflamation, pain in his breast, side, head, back, joints, and limbs are removed.

IF HE IS IN THE SECOND STAGE

and uses the second bottle, his fever leaves him, his disturbed slumbers become sweet and refreshing, his night sweats vanish his expectoration, copious and bloody, assumes a healthy appearance, and at length disappears, his bowels become regular, his appetite returns, the flush in his cheek disappears, the burning heat in the palms of his hands, and soles of his feet, are felt no longer, his cough now ceases, *He recovers and is well.*

IF HE IS IN THE THIRD STAGE,

and uses the third bottle, his Diarrhœa gradually ceases, his weak bowels become strong, his cough and other bad symptoms disappear, feeble digestion becomes strong and vigorous, his stomach recovers its proper tone, and creates new, rich, and nourishing blood his strength returns, his wasted body is clothed with flesh, *HIS LIFE IS SAVED* and he is

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Each bottle of *Nuttall's Syriacum* has the symptoms of the stage for which it is intended printed in front of the wrapper, whereby every invalid knowing his own symptoms, can judge for himself WHICH BOTTLE HE REALLY NEEDS. Consequently no mistake can occur in selecting THE PROPER MEDICINE.

☞ See Pamphlet in possession of the Editor of this Paper, containing Dr. Nuttall's Pathology of Consumption, Lectures on the Structure and uses of the Human Lungs, and certificates of CURES ☞ Prepared only by Dr. Nuttall, Lycentor and Proprietor. ☞ **Price, $1 per Bottle.**

DR. WM. LINDOP, 175, *Chesnut Street, opposite the State House, Phila. Agent for the Proprietor. Removed from* 26 *South Fifth Street.* 1y31

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1,50!

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods as low as the lowest. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No 3, Cheapside.
Erie November 8, 1851.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

120, Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the "Boston *Bee*."

The editor said, Dec. 22nd—

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," one of the best Literary papers published, sail, Aug. 23—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent men in the South family, as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak stomachs."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper in the United States. The editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor is more than ever volunteered in all the various diseases - the effect is immediate. They can be administered to females, or infants, with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles at the risk of the lives of those who are unscrupulously deceived.

Look well to the marks of the Genuine

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

PRICES REDUCED,

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers.

Single Bottle 75 Cents.

Also for sale by Carter & Brother, Druggists, Erie, Pa.; Lamson & Goit, McKean Corners, Pa., and J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.
Jan. 8, 1852.—31

A GOOD assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, on hand at the store of SENNETT & CO.

LAMPS.

A FINE lot Also, Globes, Chimneys, just received, and for sale cheap at STOCKTON'S
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

FISH—Mackerel, Shad, Whitefish, Trout, Codfish, for sale by the bbl. half bbl. or less quantity, cheaper than elsewhere.
Nov. 22. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Sugars! Sugars!!

12 Tons of different qualities of Sugar now selling from 3½ to 10 cts. per pound, at retail and prices still lower by the package Nov. 22.-51. 29 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

50 Bags of Coffee for sale by the bag or pound at prices that can't be beat. Call and see,
Erie Nov. 22.-51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Tea! Tea!!

25 Chests of Old & Young Hyson, Imperial, Black & Hyson Skin Tea now open and selling from 37½ cts. per pound to 75 cts. at Nov. 22.-51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT'S.

MOLASSES, now selling at Rindernecht's as low as three shillings per gallon
Erie Nov. 22, 1851 29

Tobacco!!

JOHN Anderson & Co., Lieblenthal & Co., G. Shott & Son's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, by the pound or paper, also Cavendish Tobacco from 1-4 cts. to three shillings per pound by
Erie Nov 22, 1851. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

DE LANES, Plain and Figured all styles and qualities for sale cheap by SMITH JACKSON

Fresh Groceries.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter stock of Groceries, consisting of Loaf, Lump, Pulverised and Muscavada Sugar, Rum, Gin, Wine, and Brandy, Green, Black and Imperial Tea; Teas, Candies, Oil, Pepper Sauce, Soap, Candles, and Codfish, Mackerel, Whitefish, and ½ qtr flasks; Rio and Java Coffee, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, & Cloves, together with all sorts of family groceries usually kept in a Grocery Store, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest for ready pay. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods
Erie, Nov. 1. 1851.—25 A. & J. S. WALTERS.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having removed his Tailoring Establishment to the rooms directly over A. & J. S. Walters' Grocery store, lately occupied by Thompson and Grant, and opposite Brown's Hotel, would inform his friends and the friendly public generally that he still lives in accordance with the Divine command, "By the sweat of his brow," and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended heretofore. Having just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to cut and make any and every garment in the line in a style not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. Also, Naval and Military clothing made to order,

☞ Cutting done promptly, and with care, for others to make up.
Erie, Oct. 21, 1851. JOHN GOALDING. 21

SOMETHING NEW.

HAVING been appointed Agent for two of the largest Shawl Manufactories in the world, I have just received 100 of new and beautiful styles, which I propose to furnish in any quantity of the above articles to the
York prices. H. CALDWELL.
Erie, Nov. 1.

THE ERIE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

ARE now insuring Dwellings, Houses, Stores, &c., in other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and other property contained therein, and Risks to be taken for the term of one year, on the mutual plan, without each person insured becoming a member of the Company, and paying to each its proportion of the amount insured. A premium in addition to the notes. This secures to all the fairness and liberality. They only require the amount of premium to be paid in cash, and the notes to be signed, to avoid litigation, and enable the Directors to ascertain at the ability of the insured, and in case a loss occurs promptly pay up losses as they happen. Persons wishing to effect insurance in the Company, whose officers are known, in preference to foreign Companies, of whom we know little, or, *as many have found out too late to their benefit them,* are insolvent.

...ster arms, half conscience smitten, for provoking them to such envy, ... th ... must be suffering.

But the years roll on, in which your extravagant fancies die into the earnest maturity of a father's love.

How eagerly you watch the first tottering step of that boy; how you riot in the joy and pride that swell in that mother's eyes, as they follow his feeble, staggering motions! Can God bless his creatures more than he has blessed that dear Madge and you? Has Heaven even richer joys than live in that home of yours?

By and by he speaks, and minds tie toget... by language, as the hearts have been tied by looks. He wanders with you, feebly, and ... slow, wandering paces, upon the verge of the great universe of thought. His little eye sparkles with some vague fancy that comes upon him just, by language. Madge teaches him the words of affection and thankfulness; and she teaches him to lisp infant prayer; and by secret pains, (how could she be so secret?) instructs him in some little phrases of endearment that she knows will touch your heart; and then she watches your coming; and the little fellow runs towards you, and warbles out his lesson of love in tones that forbid you any answer,—save only those brimming eyes,—turned first on her and then on him; and poorly concealed by the quick embrace and the kisses you shower in transport.

Still slip on the years, like brimming bowls of nectar! Another Madge is sister to Frank; and a little Nelly is younger sister to this other Madge.

——Three of them?—a charmed and mystic number; —which if it be broken in these young days,—as, alas, it may be!—will only yield a cherub angel to float over you and to float over them—wean you and wean them from this world where all joys do perish, to that seraph world where joys do last forever!

Occupation for Children.—The habits of children prove that occupation is a necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, and still more to be usefully employed. Children should be encouraged, or, if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to their toilet, which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of the services of others as possible, fitting them alike to make good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them.

☞John Fish advertises in the Manchester Mirror that he cannot live with his wife, as she keeps him continually in hot water, and acts like the d——l. Johnis excusable—no fish can live in hot water.—*Bangor Mercury.*

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the Store No 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Sergeant & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York,

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package, as he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel Keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:—

New Orleans, Porto-Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do; Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H Syrup, in hhd or bbl; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's Loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted 6 and 12 oz. pap. Smoking: Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars, Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes, Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento; Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter keg, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Lubricating and Olive do.; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White-fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champagne Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 29.—19. J. M. SMITH.

New Shop! New Firm! New Goods and New Prices!!!

THE undersigned take this method of thanking the public for their former liberal patronage, and also to inform them that they have formed a partnership under the name of Derby & Montford, and will carry on the

GUNSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its branches, at their new shop in the new Block, two doors west of the Reed House, under H. P. Stockton's Jewelry store, where they will be happy to wait upon all who may favor them with a call with the *best in town.* They have just received, direct from New York, an entire New Stock, among which may be found, Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, from $2 50 to $50, a quantity of Rifle Barrels, which they are anxious to make up and Warrant. Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Bead, Flasks, the nicest in town, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, in fact every thing necessary to the fall equipment of a sportsman. Guns repaired to order, and done when promised. Gaining twist and common Rifles, manufactured to order and warranted to shoot from one to one hundred rods. On hand, A large stock of Gun Locks, all Kinds, Main Springs, Tumblers, Cocks, forged Breech Pins, Long Springs, Bullet Moulds, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary to build a gun, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any in the trade in this and the adjoining counties, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, a little cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this city. Please give us a call before purchasing. They are also prepared to do all Kinds of Jobbing, in their line, such as fixing and setting Saws, repairing Locks of all kinds, furnishing, fitting and repairing Canes, repairing umbrellas &c., which will be done on short notice, and charges reasonable.

Erie, October 11, 1851.—22 DERBY & MONTFORD.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are of all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of the study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in the city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equalled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Stereoscopic Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

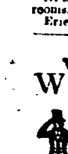
N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept, 10, 1851. 18

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

We Have Found it! Found What!!

WHY, that I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are selling all Goods in their line cheaper than any body, Jew or Gentile, this side of New York. Call at



No. 4, Wright's Block!

and examine their great assortment of

Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, which are sold at such establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying than going without. In short their articles are

SOLD AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is not the the only inducement held out to a "Fat, Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call, for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness and as they have in their employ

One of the Best Cutters in Town,

They will be ready at all times to make Garments to order, and warrant them when done. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Quality to the Coarsest, Hickory Shirts, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, Scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Fall and Winter trade. We have neither room nor time to enumerate styles or speak of prices, but will just say to Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1851. 19

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. H. S. WARD would say to the Ladies that by their liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, she is now prepared with the latest New York and Philadelphia and Boston fashions of Fall and Winter bonnets, which she will be happy to sell at the very lowest prices.—

Her stock consists of over forty different kinds of Bonnets, at prices that cannot help but suit the times. Also, Ribbons and Flowers, and in fact a general assortment of Millinery.

Straws bleached and pressed in the latest styles. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

☞Country Milliners supplied with goods at the lowest market prices.

Erie, Oct, 11 1851. 22.

RICH Mantilla Black Silk; also, a great variety of Rich Bonet Ribbon, of latest styles just received by

Sept. 12.—18 ARBUCKE & KEPLER.

MARBLE BOARDS, superior French, by

Erie, Nov. 1 CARTER & BROTHER.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE!!

THE subscriber, having rented the store ... ark Row, two doors west of Williams' & Wright's Union Office, lately occupied as Jewelry Store by ... his stock of **Hats & Caps** to the attention of the citizens of ... and from Eastern Manufactories which he is now opening himself, and having taken the utmost pains in the ... made of firm materials, and by the best workmen, he will be warranted equal in finish, style and durability to any that can be had in the Eastern cities.

Gentlemen can at all times find here the latest fashions. Wm. H. Beebe & Co's celebrated Hats at New York prices, and Caps of almost every style, quality and price. Also, a good stock of Buffalo Robes.

The subscriber hopes by honorable, fair dealing, to build up his business, as his aim is not to fleece those who patronize him, but to make reliable customers. R. J. ROGERS.

Erie, Sept. 15, 1851.—18

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY!

SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen or woolen cloths, for removing grease or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Aug 23. 15

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 130 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $2000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $20 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $30 per acre.

30 acres in Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff township—price $2 per acre.

Also, a large number of in Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. 43 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by (6) E. T. & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO., Office in "Beatty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square

Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n11

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN C. BEEBE having just returned from New York with a large, splendid and cheap assortment of honest Goods, strong handsome, fast colored and fashionable, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers, in every clime, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, bought at a great sacrifice for cash, and offered to the public for nearly their own price. Call and see. Goods shown with promptness to all, and none obliged to buy unless suited. Among his stock will be found silk, wool, cotton and linen, silk and satins Dress Goods of every variety, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and watered Poplins, edgings, insertings, collars, undersleeves, cuffs, silk and satin Vestings, Fringes, blue, black purple, white and variegated, Canton, netted, &c.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1851. 6m19

52 KEGS Kentucky Rifle Powder, just rec'd, and for sale by the half, quarter, or whole Keg by

June 24, 1851. (6) R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

3000 PAIRS Woollen Socks wanted by Erie, Oct. 25. C. M. TIBBALS.

CAPS, CAPS.—All styles and sizes Caps, at the lowest rates, at the cheap store in the Bennett Block. 23

READY MADE CLOTHING.—A well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing, can be found at the store of

Erie, Oct. 25. BENNETT & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES, in great variety, at the new store in the Bennett Block. 21

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

I am now receiving as large and well assorted stock of Iron as can be found west of Albany. It was bought entirely for *Cash*, and will be sold for the same at prices that defy competition. Also, a large stock of Nails and Spikes, at unusually low figures. RUFUS REED,

Erie, Sept. 27, 20 No. 12—Reed House

Sugars! Sugars!!

I AM now receiving a large stock of Sugars, which have just been purchased at very low figures in New York for cash, and will be sold proportionably low for cash or ready pay.

I am also receiving a large supply of Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, &c., &c. I invite the attention of those wishing to purchase and say I think I can offer as good inducements as any house in this city. JOHN C. BEEBE.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1851. 6m19

OILS.—Hyoscyamus, Ergot and Croton, at CARTER'S

PREMIUM FOR SILVER.—We pay a premium in GOLD for Dollars, Half Dollars and Five Francs.

Erie, June 11. M. SANFORD & CO.

WOOD WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase **300 Cords** of Hemlock and other soft wood delivered at his Asbery and Lume Kiln corner of French and 9th Streets. S. JACKSON

Sept. 2—19.

Musical Academy.

THIS institute will be opened on a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank. As soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for families containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, after which period payment will be made. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First vocal exercises—second, lectures on every thing connected with music, (history of music, including the news of musical matters,—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, or on an instrument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniment on the Melodeon.— All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.

Erie, Oct, 4, 1851. 1f21

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glass-ware may be found at the store of SENNETT & CO.

CORN BASKETS for sale at the new store in the Bennett block. Oct. 18.—23 SENNETT & CO.

ALPACA, De Laines, Ginghams, Calicos, a very general assortment for sale by 23 G. SELDEN & SON.

SHEETINGS, Bed Ticks, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, white and colored, 23 G. SELDEN & SON.

AXES.—30 dozen just received and for sale by Oct. 18.—23 G. SELDEN & SON.

AXES.—A large lot just received direct from the manufacturer. 23 G. SELDEN & SON

Spavins, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints,

HAVING seen the virtues of Major's celebrated Brush Remedy tested in the removal of a Bone Spavin from my Horse, I have purchased the exclusive right of compounding, using, and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. The public are therefore informed that I am prepared to apply this medicine to all Horses affected with Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Windgalls, Splints &c., brought to me, Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it has never failed to affect a cure. JOHN BENNETT.

Wesleyville, October 11, 1851. 1f22

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at JACKSON'S.

April 24. 2

NEW GOODS.—Just received at the new store in the Bennett Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods, groceries, crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or produce. Call and see.

Oct. 18, 23. SENNETT & CO.

CAMES' SHOVELS.—A new supply of Ames' Shovels at the cheap store in the Bennett Block. SENNETT & CO.

Oct. 18, 1851.

PRINTS.—A good assortment received and for sale cheap at Oct. 18, 1851. SENNETT & CO.

UMBRELLAS.—A large assortment of umbrella, all sizes and prices, at 23 SENNETT & CO.

COFFEE MILLS.—A new style of Coffee and Spice Mills, a superior article at 23 SENNETT & CO.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' TOOLS.—A very general assortment, for sale much below any before offered in this place. Oct 18.—23 G. SELDEN & SON.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Bookstore of the subscriber, on the Diamond, a supply of School and Miscellaneous Books; also Annuals and other Books appropriate to the Holidays.

Erie, Dec. 13, 1851. O SPAFFORD.

MUSICLE SOUNDS.—Now opening, a very choice lot of Violins and Guitar Strings, Italian, Chinese and English Strings, the best in town, for sale at LOOMIS & Co's.

Erie, Dec. 13 '51-31.

LAMA Cloth, Gala Plaids, Alpaccas, Plain, Figured, Plaid, Stripe, Dress Silks, and Florence Silks of all colors, at

Erie, November 1. S. JACKSON'S.

375 YARDS handsome Alapaca Lustres, black and colored, fine goods for 25 cents per yard at

November 8. C. M. TIBBALS'.

JAPAN WARE.—Just received another lot expressly for *Jobbing*, at *Butler's* prices. RUFUS REED.

1500 YARDS mother colored Lancaster Ginghams, at one shilling per yard at C. M. TIBBALS',

November 8.

LADIES' Kid, Cashmere, Lisle, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Fac Nic Mitts, short and long Pic Nic Gloves, Gents' Kid, Cashmere, Silk, Lysle and Berlin Gloves. Children's Cashmere and Lisle do., for sale by S. JACKSON.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

A Fact that I wish to have Known.

STOCKTON has removed to the new store, (on "Park Row," two doors east of Brown's corner,) which is now being filled with as choice a selected stock of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware,

Silver Plated and German Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Looking Glasses, &c., &c., as can be found west of New York, (no mistake on this point.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I have, indeed, a beautiful assortment, who of you will not call and see them! No time this week to enumerate. What is not on the "first floor," may be found in the second and third lofts.

☞REPAIRING done in the best manner. Particular attention will be given to Watches by an experienced workman.

At the sign of the Mammouth Watch. STOCKTON.

Erie Sept 30, 1851. 19.

The Fine Arts.

ARTISTS' BRUSHES of all kinds, also colors in tubes, by Erie, Nov. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

MAKINS' Extract of Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Rose and Lemon; also, Rose Water and fine Salad Oil.

Dec 30, J. H. BURTON & Co.

NEW LIGHTS.—Solar and Camphene standing and suspending Lamps and Hall Lanterns; also, Wicks, Globes, Chimnies, &c., now receiving at Dec 13'31-31. LOOMIS & Co's.

MONOCHROMATICS—Materials for Monochromatic Painting, by CARTER & BROTHER.

E. S. JUMEL & Co.

CORNER of Fourth and Race streets, Phila., Publishers of the Model Architect, by SAMUEL SLOAN, to be completed in 24 monthly parts.

The above work is designed to meet the wishes, not only of those directly interested in buildings, but all who desire the advancement of this noble art in our country, and wish to cultivate their taste and acquaintance with architecture. The handsome manner in which it is prepared and embellished, renders it a tasteful ornament for the drawing-room, while its accurate delineations give it the highest practical value.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 now ready for delivery.

Price—50 cents per number Address as above, post paid. (5)1

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED:

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,

OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!

DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain lithographs and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gleet, strictures, &c., *without mercury.*

To which are added, very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation irregularity, or the anomalies of the Menses, and their remedies by M. B. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospitals des Venereiennes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., in plain language. It enables every one to cure privately and privately treat the case, (thereby avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks on the ignorant,) or to judge if properly treated. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and imposture practiced by quacks, who advertise to cure private diseases in the public newspapers. Sold by the author, who may be consulted upon any of the diseases of which it treats Any person sending 25 cents enclosed a letter (post paid) will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. La Croix, or box 1699, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 36, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N. Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female impostors, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞Price $1 per box, they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 5, 1851. 1y13

What Ball is still Rolling!

WE are receiving daily, (by express and freight lines,) from 11 Cantrell, Who are soon absent, I will remain in the Cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia until the winding up of the fall trade, the greatest variety of the richest styles, and all kinds of *Dress and Domestic Goods* that were ever exhibited at one store in any city; and the prices, for cash, are too low to mention. Many of them will be sold at one half what it cost to make them. So take it for the "great reduction," the Metropolitan Bank. How ever it is all of that, blows nobody good—what is the manufacturer's loss is the Farmer's gain. Now is the time to lay up much goods.

November 6.

TAILORING.

GRAHAM & FERRIER would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have rented the shop lately occupied by John Good ing in Reed's Block, opposite the Reed House, State Street, where they will be found at all times ready to execute all orders entrusted to them with neatness and dispatch. The merits of Graham as a Cutter is too well known to require any puffing at this time, and they confidently say that he will superintend that branch of the business. Ferrier although comparatively a stranger is well known to all who have employed him, to be a first-rate workman. With these qualifications they hope to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with their work, they will pay particular attention to the cutting and making of all styles of Boys's garments. (a branch of business too much neglected by the trade in this city) and they will be in the receipt of the monthly fashions from the East, they will be enabled to keep pace with every new mode of improvement as they come out. Naval and Military garments made to order.

☞Cutting done with care for others to make up, and done when promised, at the usual prices.

JOHN FERRIER. JOHN GRAHAM.

Erie, November 1, 1851. 25

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have continued the Livery business at the old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS.

Erie, June 11, 1851. 1f5.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscribers would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the former firm. Their work, Stand like Largest Assortment of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself—I will present it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, Round Tin Ware, Japanned Tin, Copper Sap Pans, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers, Tinners, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, teakettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lamp fillers, piepans, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, rattle boxes, whistles, apple butter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter which will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel, Erie, March 13, 1851.—14 N. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals. Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber bropght on and offers for sale the following articles.

Emery & Co's, Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

Sub-soil Plows

Corn Planters and Seed Drills,

Dog Powers for churning, drying grind stones, &c.,

Cornstalk cutter and crushers,

Hay and Straw Cutters,

Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved still Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited.

Erie may 10, 1851. D. S. CLARK, State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

Notice to all.

I HAVE a general assortment of Wooden Ware, Mats of all description, Yankee Notions, all of which would be too tedious to enumerate, but every thing in this line I will sell cheaper than any one in this city. W. F. RINDERNECHT,

Nov. 29. Corner of 5th State sts.

NOTICE TO TRAPPERS.—The highest cash price will be paid for shipping FURS, at Warren's Fur Store, No. 1, Wright's Block. J. H. WARREN.

Jan. 8, 1852.—33

CLOCKS.—A large assortment of 8 Day and 30 Hour Gothic, Alarms, Tudor and other style of Clocks, for almost nothing, just received at Erie, Dec. 13'31-31 LOOMIS & Co's.

MORE NEW GOODS.—Just receiving at No. 3, Perry Block, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which added to our former stock, will enable us to give bargains to all who may favor us with a call.

Nov 13, 1851 ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

Tremendous Smashing and Crashing and Bursting up of Banks!!

STAND FROM UNDER!!!

BUY your Ready Made Clothing at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store in the Reed House, who takes pain pleasure and pretty much all of the Rag Currency afloat, and sells *awfully* cheap at that, they do say. Any thing for a brush upon the fall campaign must be opened, and that at once Jacob Koch has taken particular pains to select Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of all descriptions, of the best, most attractive and approved styles—goods that cannot fail to please a correct taste and command the admiration of gentlemen of sound discriminating judgment. Where's the use of reading up wards of 125 colored and plain lithographs and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gleet, strictures, &c., *without mercury.*

To which are added, very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation irregularity, or the anomalies of the Menses, and their remedies by M. B. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospitals des Venereiennes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., in plain language. It enables every one to cure privately and privately treat the case, (thereby avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks on the ignorant,) or to judge if properly treated. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and imposture practiced by quacks, who advertise to cure private diseases in the public newspapers. Sold by the author, who may be consulted upon any of the diseases of which it treats Any person sending 25 cents enclosed a letter (post paid) will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. La Croix, or box 1699, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 36, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N. Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female impostors, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞Price $1 per box, they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 5, 1851. 1y13

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music,

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole forming the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850, 29

PULVERISED CORN STARCH.—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., for sale by Erie, January 18, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm.

RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

WOOL WANTED.

At Harborcreek Woolen Factory, South of the Buffalo Road.

THE proprietors, having made considerable improvement in their machinery and water-works, are now enabled to run their Factory all through the summer, and having a quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Summer Tweeds, Shawls, Blankets and Sheets, also Satinetts of different colors and qualities, to exchange for Wool, at 2½ lbs. of wool per yard of cloth as good as the wool will make. We invite all our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call. We continue to full dye and dress domestic cloth, and manufacture Wool at our usual rates. Also, Carding done on short notice and in the best manner. Water Proof Cloth for over coats, of our own manufacture, kept on hand to exchange for Wool.

RHODES, CASE, & Co.

Harborcreek, May 31: 3

STRAW GOODS.—Bonnets and Hats, a good assortment just received and for sale at No. 3 Perry Block.

April 19, 1851. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

THE JEW'S HARP!

In Erie's fair City at the Store of the Jew,

Is kept everything cheap, pretty and new;

To be conv